

Spain Will Recast NATO, U.S. Ties, Socialists Assert

By Karen DeYoung

MADRID — Spain's newly elected Socialists have re-emphasized their determination to limit the country's participation in NATO or eventually to withdraw from the alliance entirely, and to rework a U.S.-approved defense agreement under which a 12,000-man U.S. air and sea force is stationed here.

Defense is one of several foreign policy areas in which the incoming Spanish government may run afoul of the wishes of the Reagan administration, according to party leaders interviewed before and after the Socialists' overwhelming election victory Thursday.

The Socialists said they also expect to re-examine Spain's scheduled purchase of 84 U.S.-made F-18 jet fighters. They hope to increase their nation's profile in Central America, which Washington views as being within the U.S. sphere of influence, and to strengthen ties with Arab and non-aligned states in pursuit of overall neutrality.

The Reagan administration publicly has welcomed the results of the election and has expressed a "wait and see" attitude on what the Socialists say about NATO and the bases agreement. But sources here said the administration has told the outgoing Spanish government that the proposed defense policy changes are unacceptable.

"We want a very good relationship with the United States," Fernando Moran, a career diplomat considered to be a leading candidate for foreign minister, said in an interview Saturday. "It is one of our highest priorities."

The Spaniards are considered to be far to the moderate end of the spectrum of West European Socialists, describing even the French party of President Francois Mitterrand as being to their left. They are strongly anti-communist and the party shares — outside of the subject of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — most of the foreign policy views of the Social Democrats of West Germany.

But the Socialists say they represent the views of most of Spain's citizens, including the right, in feeling more secure outside the superpower blocs.

While Socialist leaders emphasize that Spain is firmly in the Western world, and will, as Mr. Moran said, "do nothing to decrease the ability of the West to defend itself," they say they do not believe in supporting the "militarization of political thought" through blocs like NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

"We have never been opposed to NATO," Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist leader, said in a recent interview. "What we are against is Spain's joining NATO."

Like the Greek Socialists led by Andreas Papandreu, the Spanish Socialists have promised a national referendum on NATO membership. But like Mr. Papandreu said once he came to power a year ago, Mr. Gonzalez said the timing of the referendum is "not a priority."

More immediate problems will remain, however. Although Spain officially entered NATO last June, talks had only begun on its military role in the alliance late last summer when they were suspended until after the elections. At the same time, Spanish congressional ratification of a new, five-year U.S. defense agreement, negotiated within the NATO framework, also was postponed.

Spain and the United States have had such an agreement, which now allows U.S. use of four Spanish naval and air bases and the permanent stationing of 12,000 men, in one form or another, since 1953. But the Spanish government, under Franco and his successors, repeatedly but unsuccessfully had sought to extend the agreement to include a U.S. defense guarantee for Spain.

Supporters here of Spain's entry into NATO, and other NATO members, including the United States, pushed membership in the alliance, in part on grounds that such a guarantee would come under the NATO umbrella. At the same time, it was argued, a Spanish presence in NATO would give the conservative Spanish military a role outside of domestic politics.

The Socialists agree that NATO membership could help modernize the 240,000-member army. But they and even some officers agree that Spain's military does not see its principal role as that of outside defense. Most Spaniards appear to feel their country has little to gain and much to lose through bloc politics.

Throughout the lead-in period for NATO membership and negotiations over the bases, the Socialists argued that any bilateral arrangements negotiated as part of the NATO framework would have to be reworked if they came to power.

The Socialists now say that all talks over a Spanish military role in NATO are frozen, and that the bilateral agreement, which also earmarks more than \$400 million in U.S. military assistance over the next year, must be altered.

"We don't say 'renegotiated' "

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Pope John Paul II kissed the ground on Sunday after his arrival at Barajas airport in Madrid.

Pope Begins 10-Day Visit to Spain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — Pope John Paul II became the first sitting pontiff to visit Roman Catholic Spain as he began a 10-day visit Sunday by kissing the ground at Madrid's Barajas airport.

Thousands of Spaniards welcomed the pope, just three days after electing their first leftist government in 46 years.

"With genuine emotion, I set foot on Spanish soil," John Paul said, as the crowd chanted, "Pope John Paul, we're with you!"

Speaking in Spanish, the pope said his visit was of a "purely religious nature," above all political matters.

The pope praised Spain's Catholic past. But he also appeared to allude to recent statistics showing falling church attendance and a shortage of priests, by saying that Spanish Catholics must recover the full vigor of their faith.

On Thursday, Spaniards overwhelmingly elected the Socialists, the first time since the 1936-39 civil war that the left has been in power. The Socialist program calls for a liberalization of abortion laws and a reduction in state subsidies to Roman Catholic schools.

The outgoing prime minister,

Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo was among dignitaries present to greet the pope. Mr. Calvo Sotelo is to remain as leader of a caretaker government until the Socialists assume office in December.

The prime minister-elect, Felipe Gonzalez, was in Seville. Church officials said he would probably meet the pope at a later stage of the tour.

King Juan Carlos, in a speech welcoming John Paul, said Spain was living "a moment of anxiety and hope." He asked the pontiff's help in bringing peace and love to the country.

In remarks upon his arrival, the pope recalled the attempt on his life last year, which forced him to postpone his visit to Spain. He said he had come to pray for St. Teresa of Avila, a church mystic and reformer, on the 400th anniversary of her death.

The pope then drove into Madrid, along streets lined with hundreds of thousands of cheering, singing people. Children danced in the streets, and young people sang religious songs to the strumming of guitars and clapping of hands.

Accompanying the pontiff were Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, and Archbishop Eduardo Martinez

Somalo, a Vatican deputy secretary of state who handled advance arrangements for the trip.

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, arrived in Madrid on an earlier flight. He will celebrate a Mass on Monday in Avila with the Polish-born pontiff, return to Rome on Wednesday and leave for Poland on Thursday.

Before his departure from Rome for Madrid, John Paul canonized a French woman and a French Canadian woman in St. Peter's Square.

About 1,000 French and Canadian pilgrims joined 10,000 other people for the canonization of Marguerite Bourgeois, one of the early French settlers of Montreal, and Jeanne Delanoue, founder of the French congregation of St. Anne of the Providence in the 17th century.

"We declare and define as saints the Blessed Marguerite Bourgeois and the Blessed Jeanne Delanoue and decree, in front of the whole church, that they might be honored with the fervor accorded the saints," the pope said in Latin. The congregation burst into applause.

In his homily in French, the pope said both women are examples for Christians in the modern world.

Israel Claims Syrians Shot at Jets in Bekaa

By Robert J. McCartney

BEIRUT — Syria fired two ground-to-air missiles at Israeli reconnaissance jets over the Bekaa Valley on Sunday, Israel called the attack a "serious" cease-fire violation that could delay the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

The Israeli military command said in Tel Aviv that when the missiles were fired, the planes were on a "routine reconnaissance patrol" over the eastern Bekaa Valley, which is occupied by Syrian and Palestinian forces. The Israeli communiqué did not say how many planes were on the mission, but said all returned safely.

Syria's state-controlled media reported the Israeli announcement without comment.

An Israeli spokesman in the Beirut suburb of Baabda said that the missiles were fired from the Syrian side of the border. Israel repeatedly has attacked Syrian anti-aircraft missiles in eastern Lebanon but has not struck across the border.

Both Syria and Israel recently have accused the other of planning an offensive in the Bekaa, where a tense truce generally has prevailed since the summer apart from guerrilla raids and Israeli air attacks on Syrian missile batteries.

The incident appeared likely to slow efforts by Morris Draper, a special U.S. envoy, to arrange a withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from the country.

[Reuters reported that Israel's foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir,

said on state television: "We regard the attack today as a very serious violation of our cease-fire with Syria and expect Damascus to take immediate measures to halt any further similar actions."

"Aggressive actions such as this one could delay evacuation of foreign forces from Lebanon," he said.

However, in a concession to the Israelis on the pullout talks, the Lebanese government agreed to assign civilians to a team of military

An Israeli general tells inquiry panel he feared a massacre in refugee camps in Lebanon. Page 2.

officers who will carry out direct talks with the Israelis.

Lebanon's prime minister, Shafiq al-Wazzan, said that Mr. Draper had informed him that Israel had accepted Lebanon's proposal to carry out future talks on the withdrawal through an existing military liaison committee expanded to include at least one civilian legal adviser and U.S. representatives.

On Sunday night, the Lebanese cabinet endorsed the plan, arranged by Mr. Draper in his shuttle between Beirut and Jerusalem, authoritative government sources said.

Israel has pressed for the widest possible representation on the committee as a step toward normal diplomatic relations. The Lebanese delegation still will be chaired by a military officer and may be limited to a single civilian as legal counsel at first, the government sources said.

The panel will consider arrangements for the first phase of the withdrawal of Israeli forces, currently on the southern and eastern outskirts of the capital. Later it will discuss Israel's desire for guarantees that southern Lebanon will not be used for attacks against Israel, the sources said.

Lebanese press reports, meanwhile, said Mr. Draper, who returned to Beirut on Saturday after holding talks with Israeli leaders in Tel Aviv, may go back to Israel for more talks and also may visit Damascus for discussions with Syrian officials regarding a phased withdrawal of their forces from Lebanon.

Also Sunday, there was new fighting between Muslim and Christian militias in the Israeli-occupied mountains southeast of the capital. Israeli military sources said that the fighting had slackened after several Israeli armored vehicles moved into one village to enforce a cease-fire.

The battles in the mountainous district overlooking the capital involved militias of the Socialist Progressive Party, which represents the local Druze Muslim population, and the Christian Phalange Party.

Several Lebanese were injured in the villages of Kafroun, Souq el Gharb and Chanay, security sources said. An Israeli officer arranged a truce in Kafroun, and fighting dropped off in the other villages as well, Israeli military sources said.

The fighting took place a day after gunmen of the Druze militia had killed a Lebanese soldier and wounded three others in an attack with rocket-propelled grenades.

More Than 450 Reportedly Killed In Religious Protests in Nigeria

Reuters

LAGOS — More than 450 people were killed in the northeastern Nigerian town of Maiduguri last week in religious demonstrations that spread to two other northern cities, a newspaper reported Sunday.

The Daily Sketch quoted an authoritative source in Maiduguri as saying 452 people died in rioting involving extremist Muslims, followers of the late Alhaji Mohammed Marwa, whom they believe to be the prophet of Islam.

His sect was also blamed for disturbances in Kaduna, where police said 18 persons were killed in violence that erupted after the police tried to arrest about 200 extremists who had arrived in the city from Maiduguri.

A government spokesman, however, said Sunday that 44 persons were killed in Kaduna and two in Kano. He said 39 of the Kaduna victims were extremists killed by vigilante groups set up Friday and disbanded Saturday.

The violence in Maiduguri, 750 miles (1,200 kilometers) from Lagos, erupted Tuesday after the police tried to arrest 16 Alhaji Marwa followers who had been preaching that he was the true prophet of Islam and that the name of Mohammed, the prophet of Islam for orthodox Muslims, should not be mentioned.

The government in Lagos said 15 policemen had been killed in Maiduguri, where the number of civilian casualties was still unknown. There has been no official

comment on a report from the News Agency of Nigeria that 100 of the 110 policemen sent to quell the violence were still missing.

The violence was finally ended Friday morning by riot police called in from four other states. The state government reportedly was making plans to help those forced to flee their homes.

A government statement issued Sunday said the trouble started in Kaduna when the police went to investigate a report that about 200 extremists had arrived in the city after fleeing Maiduguri. It said arrows were fired at the police as they approached a Muslim prayer ground. A police superintendent and a sergeant were said to have been killed by machetes as the squad withdrew.

The spokesman, who was updating the figures in the statement, said three civilians were also killed.

In Kano, 79 people were arrested after three churches and some hotels were damaged by Muslim students, the statement said. It said the situation was quiet in all three towns affected, but the police were on the alert throughout the north in case of fresh trouble.

Muslim students were said to have gone on a rampage Saturday in Kano, a major center for the predominantly Muslim north. The students burned down churches after a dispute about the siting of a church close to a mosque. No deaths were reported.

There were no reports of violence in any of the three towns Sunday, and reporters in Kaduna said the city was quiet with the police patrolling the streets in strength.

The riots were the first major religious disturbances in Nigeria since the end of 1980, when hundreds of people were killed in 11 days of violence attributed to inflammatory preaching by Alhaji Marwa, who was himself among the victims.

Hundreds of his followers were imprisoned after the violence. The last of them were released in October on the anniversary of Nigerian independence, according to politicians in Lagos who have criticized the move.

U.S. Republicans Fight to Keep Senate Majority

The Economy Is the Battleground as Reagan Leads Party's Counterattack

By Howell Raines

WASHINGTON — Republican and Democratic leaders pressed their conflicting arguments on unemployment and Social Security in preparation for an election that the White House regards as a referendum on President Ronald Reagan's economic policies.

With the approach of the voting on Tuesday, Republican leaders, acknowledging the harm to their candidates from the 10.1 percent national unemployment rate, said they were resigned to significant losses in the House of Representatives.

But a late resurgence of partisan feeling among Democrats also forced the Republicans to mount a strenuous defense of a Senate majority they once regarded as secure from erosion.

Mr. Reagan, just back from a campaign trip to five Western states with important races for the upper house, broadcast a radio appeal Saturday for patience with his economic leadership. He asked voters not to turn on his programs after only a "13-month trial."

But Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, responding for the Democrats, said that the Reagan program had weakened the economy. Echoing a theme that many Democrats have used in the fall campaigns, Mr. Kennedy warned voters in a radio address that the

administration has "a secret post-election plan to slash Social Security and tarnish the golden years of the elderly."

Thirty-three Senate seats and all but two of the 435 congressional seats are at stake in this election to decide the makeup of the 98th Congress. Two seats in redrawn Georgia districts will be decided Nov. 30.

While local issues have been a factor in most of these contests, much of the \$98.5-million raised by the candidates went into a television advertising battle centered on the overarching question of which party more fully deserved the blame for the nation's economic ills.

Mr. Reagan, with his "stay the course" theme, stumped 10 to 12 states to say that his policy of lowering inflation while unemployment increased is a painful corrective necessitated by past Democratic failures.

The Democrats, although generally fearful of criticizing Mr. Reagan personally, labored to stir a tide of populist resentment by suggesting that his administration is willing to sacrifice wage earners' jobs and cut Social Security benefits for the sake of its pro-business fiscal ideology.

The major national public opinion polls uniformly found voter preference running in favor of Democratic candidates. The New York Times-CBS News Poll put the Democratic edge at 52 percent to 38 percent. The Gallup Poll

found respondents favoring Democrats by 55 percent to 45 percent, and the Harris Poll showed a 52 percent to 40 percent advantage for Democrats.

Such findings, while they measure the general national trends rather than district-by-district standings, led to the predictions by leaders of both parties of significant Democratic gains in the House, where the party now holds 241 seats to the Republicans' 192.

Richard Richards, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said that the Democrats would gain 20 seats. Privately, White House officials predicted the Democratic gains at 25 seats or more.

Martin Franks, director of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, projected a more modest gain of 15 seats for the Democrats. But Patrick H. Caddell, the Democratic poll-taker, came closer to stating the expectations of most leaders of his party to predicting a gain of 30 seats.

Losses of that magnitude would seriously damage Mr. Reagan's coalition in the House of Representatives and conservative Democrats, and make it essential for the Republicans to protect their controlling margin of 54 seats to 46 seats in the Senate.

The most striking late development in the campaign was a shift of public mood, reflected

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President Ronald Reagan campaigning in New Mexico last week for John Erick, left, the Republican candidate for governor, and Senator Harrison H. Schmitt Jr., who is seeking re-election.

Hollywood Insiders Say Drug Use Is Hurting Film Quality

By Robert Lindsey and Aljean Harmer

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The use of illicit drugs in Hollywood has become so pervasive that companies that insure movies have begun to amend their policies to reflect drug-related risks. And some people in the entertainment industry maintain that drug abuse is affecting the content and quality of films and television programs produced here.

Police investigators in Los Angeles contend that cocaine and other drugs are sold routinely on many film and television production sets.

Drug dealers, some of them riding in chauffeured limousines, make regular rounds to the homes of executives, performers and technicians in the film, television and rock music industries, some of whom are spending as much as \$1 million a year on cocaine.

Federal agents allege that William M. Hendrix, who was indicted Friday on cocaine trafficking charges with John Z. Delorenzo, the former executive of the General Motors Corp., was among the major suppliers of cocaine to the Hollywood entertainment industry.

Since late summer, a Los Angeles County grand

jury has been investigating the death of the actor John Belushi from an overdose of cocaine and heroin March 5. According to investigators familiar with the case, the grand jury has received allegations of widespread use of illegal drugs in the entertainment business.

Interviews with law-enforcement officials, members of the industry and others confirm that consumption of illegal drugs — a fact of life in Hollywood since the 1920s — has ballooned since the late 1970s. And unlike the situation in the past, drugs are used openly, as if old taboos had evaporated, they say.

Police officials and industry insiders emphasize that drug abuse is not universal in the business, but many people spurn narcotics. But they also say that from the executive level at major studios to the technicians who help make movies, drugs, particularly cocaine, are now commonplace.

"It's at epidemic stages," said Lieutenant Ed Hawkins of the Los Angeles Police Department, who heads narcotics enforcement in the western part of the city, the area where most of the entertainment industry is concentrated.

According to an unclassified survey taken by a subcommittee of the Women's Committee of the Screen Actors Guild, 22 of 41 stunt women surveyed said

they had been offered drugs on a set or location, and nearly 25 said they had worked with someone who was under the influence of drugs. More than a third of the women said they had witnessed drug dealing on a set.

The death of Mr. Belushi and the near death of the comedian Richard Pryor more than two years ago, after he was severely burned while preparing cocaine to use in a highly potent form, have focused attention on the use of drugs here. But people in Hollywood say drug use is having a much broader impact on the industry than those instances indicate.

Richard Watkins, an adjuster here for Lloyds of London, said the growing use of cocaine during the shooting of films had prompted some companies that insure Hollywood productions to amend their policies, changing deductibility and exclusion clauses, to cut losses that they attribute to the drug.

Performers stimulated by the drug, he asserted, frequently stay up all night because they are unable to sleep, then call their director in the morning to say that they have flu.

The children of the actor Vic Morrow have filed a suit here contending that illegal drugs may have been used when a helicopter crashed July 23 during the making of a feature film, "The Twilight Zone," killing

Mr. Morrow and two Vietnamese children participating in the film.

Three weeks ago, Richard Dreyfuss, the Academy Award-winning star of "The Goodbye Girl," was charged with driving under the influence of drugs after he lost control of his car and it rolled over several times in Beverly Hills.

Mr. Dreyfuss is the latest in a series of Hollywood personalities who have gotten into trouble with law-enforcement officials in recent years over charges of possessing illegal drugs. Others include Robert Evans, the producer; Stan Dragoti, a director; and Louise Lasser, Linda Blair, Gail Fisher and MacKenzie Phillips, all actresses.

Mr. Belushi, a favorite of young audiences for his appearances on television's "Saturday Night Live" comedy show and in the film "The National Lampoon's Animal House," was found dead on March 5 at the Chateau Marmont Hotel, a Hollywood landmark.

After Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi, the Los Angeles County coroner, announced a week later that the actor had died from "acute cocaine and heroin intoxication," the Los Angeles Police Department classified it

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INSIDE

■ When Congress returns after the election, Social Security reform will head the agenda. Legislators will need all of their craft and their courage to solve the system's financial woes. Page 3.

■ Kenneth D. Kamuda, the president of Zambia, has sharply criticized Reagan administration policies in black Africa and said former President Jimmy Carter was more favorably disposed toward the continent. Page 5.

■ Vietnam has declared "null and void" a UN General Assembly resolution calling for the withdrawal of its forces from Cambodia. Page 5.

■ Denise R. Hinton, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, has warned that unpunished murders and kidnappings are endangering U.S. support for their government. Page 6.



Waverley Root, foreign correspondent and authority on food, has died.

Tourism Is Helping Egypt Break Through Arab Ostracism

By William E. Farrell

New York Times Service

CAIRO — It was nearly 2 A.M., and Nadi Fouad, a belly dancer, was performing to the cheers of an audience made up almost entirely of foreigners.

Most of the customers at the Arizona, a nightclub on the road leading to the Pyramids, were from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Gulf countries that severed diplomatic ties with Egypt when it signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

Since Israel withdrew April 25 from the final occupied strip of Sinai, there has been much talk about readmitting Egypt into the Arab fold.

The official Egyptian position, as enunciated by President Hosni Mubarak and Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali, is that Egypt is in no hurry, and that it is up to the Arab countries that ended ties to take the initiative to restore them. Only Somalia, Oman and Sudan now have diplomatic relations with Cairo.

"We welcome any resumption of relations with the Arab world, but we are not in a hurry," the foreign minister said last month. "We have our contacts with most of them."

None of the Arab nations that broke ties has gone

so far as to send back an ambassador. But there are those who believe that the restoration of diplomatic links by countries such as Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are inevitable, if not imminent.

What tends to get lost in discussions of Egypt's ostracism is that most of the Arab countries that broke relations have maintained low-level diplomatic interest sections in Cairo.

There is also a flow of tourists. Despite Arab diplomatic and economic sanctions against Egypt, many people from countries imposing the measures flock to Cairo, sometimes to escape the religious rigors of life under strict Moslem regimes.

"After all, we need not come here for the mosques," a Saudi said recently as he drank an Egyptian beer at the Arizona. "We have them plenty at home."

The nightclubs along the road to the Pyramids are primarily haunts for well-to-do Arabs from oil-producing countries. The music is usually Saudi, and the steep prices tend to keep out Egyptians.

The clubs are mostly patronized by men, although some families also visit them. At the Arizona, there was a family with an infant sleeping on a night club table.

The visiting Arabs arouse feelings of envy for many Egyptians. Such resentment surfaced in 1977, when many clubs on the Pyramid strip were set on fire during riots over the reduction of government food subsidies. The subsidies were quickly restored.

Egypt also maintains contact with the Arab world through the more than two million Egyptians working abroad. Most of them work in Arab countries, including the most militant opponent of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Libya.

There are Egyptian doctors in Bahrain, professors in Saudi Arabia, teachers and farming experts in Libya and laborers in most Arab countries.

Egypt's export of skilled and unskilled workers is one of the pillars of its economy. The workers earn a good deal more than they can here and send much of their earnings home.

Mubarak Cancels Appearance

President Mubarak abruptly canceled plans to attend an air force display in Egypt's western desert, saying he had to attend a political meeting instead.

Reuters and The Associated Press reported Sunday from Cairo.

The decision puzzled military observers since his

attendance at the display, being held Monday at Wadi Natrun, about 37 miles (about 60 kilometers) northwest of Cairo, had been described as a major engagement.

Officials said the president decided he would be too busy for the military demonstration because he had to attend a training course being held for younger members of the ruling National Democratic Party.

President Mubarak had been due to watch planes make training attacks with live ammunition on ground targets and to see the launch of a Maverick missile from a U.S.-built F-4 Phantom jet.

It was at a military parade in October last year that President Anwar Sadat was assassinated. But officials said Mr. Mubarak's change of plan was not made on security grounds.

The exercise is being held to mark the 50th anniversary of the Egyptian Air Force. The Middle East News Agency said Saturday that seven Arab countries, including four that severed relations with Cairo because of its peace treaty with Israel, had sent military delegations to attend the celebrations.

The government agency said countries sending delegations included Iraq, Jordan, Sudan, Oman, Morocco, United Arab Emirates and Somalia.

Israeli General Tells Inquiry Panel He Feared a Massacre of Refugees

By Edward W. Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Army's northern commander testified Sunday that he and other Israeli officers harbored private fears that mass killing of civilians would result from the decision to send Lebanese, Christian militia units into the Palestinian refugee camps of West Beirut.

Testifying before the three-member judicial board of inquiry that is investigating Israel's role in the massacre last month, Major General Amir Drori said that one officer, identified only as "Reuven," warned of a possible massacre on Sept. 16, the night the Phalangist units entered the Sabra and Chatila camps.

"Everyone," somewhere in his mind, conceived of such a possibility," General Drori acknowledged under questioning.

This concession by General Drori, the senior Israeli field commander in Lebanon during the war, is sharply at odds with the repeated public assertions by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon that no Israeli official ever considered the possibility of a Phalangist rampage against Palestinian civilians.

It was clear from Sunday's session and the earlier public questioning of Mr. Sharon that the commission is zeroing in on two points: whether the Israelis did, or should have, anticipated the possibility of a massacre, and why they did not act sooner than they did to halt the slaughter.

According to Mr. Sharon, Israeli

intelligence officials estimate that 700 to 800 Palestinian men, women and children were killed from Thursday night, Sept. 16, to Saturday morning, Sept. 18, when the Phalangist units left the refugee neighborhoods.

General Drori testified that he ordered a halt to Phalangist operations inside the camps, while allowing the militia units to remain in the area, late on the morning of Sept. 17. He said he did this based on a "bad feeling" conveyed to him by the Israeli divisional commander in Beirut, identified only as "Amos."

"All I had was suspicions," he said, based on fragmentary reports, including one that in conducting house-to-house searches in the refugee neighborhoods the militiamen were "shooting into buildings as they entered."

After issuing the order, General Drori said, he telephoned the Israeli Army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Rafael Eitan, and told him, "I think that perhaps the Phalangists overdid it."

The order that General Drori said he issued Sept. 17 is the earliest indication yet of serious, high-level Israeli concern over what was happening inside the camps, and left open questions of when other, more senior officials also learned of a possible massacre.

While General Drori said that on that Friday morning he had no specific information about a massacre, the commission late Sunday made public an excerpt from testimony Thursday by an Israeli tank commander. The commander,

Lieutenant Avi Grabovsky, said he saw Phalangists assaulting and killing Palestinians at Chatila on the Friday in question.

The officer said his tank crew told him that Israeli regimental headquarters had already been informed that civilians were being killed. The regimental commander, he added, told the soldiers who reported the killing that "we know, it's not to our liking, and not to intervene."

Envoy's Advice Rejected

Israel has rejected advice from its ambassador in Washington, Moshe Ahrens, to soften its stand on the Palestinian question, Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

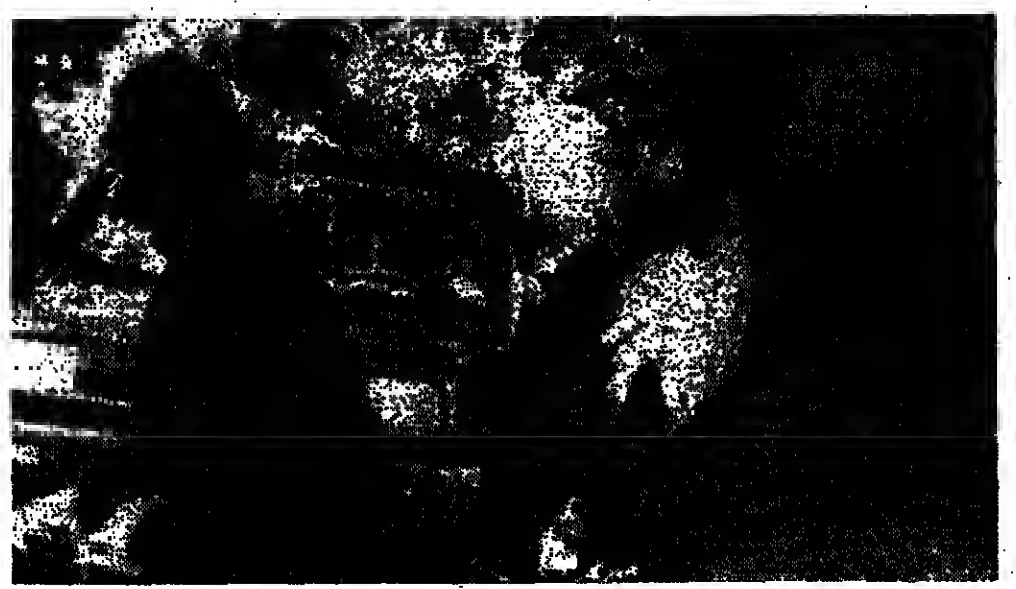
The Israeli cabinet decided Sunday to retain the present policy of building Jewish settlements in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, homeland of 1,300,000 Palestinians, said a government spokesman, Dan Meridor.

Earlier, government officials confirmed that Mr. Ahrens, previously regarded as a hard-liner, had recommended a six-month freeze on new settlements.

Mr. Ahrens' advice, made about two weeks ago, was bitterly denounced by members of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's rightist coalition.

Request on New Hotel

Egypt has officially asked Israel to cancel Monday's inauguration of a hotel in the disputed Sinai border area of Taba, saying the opening was a violation of agreements between the two countries. The Associated Press reported.



Cars were set on fire during a protest against a nuclear power station in Vireux, France.

French Police, Nuclear Protesters Clash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIREUX, France — Police using tear gas clashed here early Sunday with stone-throwing demonstrators protesting the siting of a nuclear power station at Chooz in northeast France near the Belgian border.

Police said the anti-nuclear protesters were joined in Vireux by steelworkers from nearby Chiers who were protesting the closing of their plant by the government for economic reasons.

Police said they had picked up four or five demonstrators for questioning. No injuries were reported.

The demonstration at Chooz was organized by the French-Belgian Anti-Nuclear Action Front to protest the proposed construction of a second nuclear energy plant at Chooz.

The confrontation began Saturday afternoon

when about 100 militants barricaded a bridge leading to the nuclear plant with steel cables and tree trunks. On Sunday, police said, the demonstrators hurled stones to try to prevent police from cutting a cable across a main road. After an hour's battle, police dragged away the tree trunks.

In Salzgitter, West Germany, eight police officers were hurt Sunday in clashes with anti-nuclear activists protesting plans to store radioactive waste at an old iron ore mine in northern Germany.

West German police said they detained 15 persons after 1,200 of the 6,000 demonstrators tried to get into the mine site by using a railway wagon to break down the boundary fence. They said demonstrators threw tear gas and nails across the access road, cut telephone lines, and hurled ball bearings at a police helicopter.

Greek Socialists Swept a Town by Opposing Pollution and Bureaucrats

By Marvinne Howe

New York Times Service

ALIVERI, Greece — The Socialist Party took this town last week, as it did most cities and towns in Greece's first national elections since the party came to power nationally last year.

A poster of Communist origin showing lugubrious factory chimneys spouting black smoke over a radiantly green countryside pointed out one major problem that the Socialists, better than anyone else, were able to exploit.

The problem of industrial pollution was important to Aliveri. So was gaining more administrative responsibility from the bureaucrats in Athens. Throughout Greece, the Socialists emphasized both issues in a successful campaign to instill the idea that they were out to change people's lives for the better.

In this prosperous industrial-farm center on the island of Euboea, 55 miles (88 kilometers) from Athens, the two major campaign issues, seemed particularly timely.

In Aliveri's war against pollution, the main target is

a new cement factory that has just begun operations. But there are other problems — ash from the national power plant and pollution from tankers and other vessels idled in the nearby channel by the worldwide shipping crisis.

The villagers want to get rid of the pollution, not the factories that have brought prosperity to the rural area and provided jobs when unemployment was getting to be a serious problem.

"We tried to get the cement factory moved but it was too late and too expensive so now all we can do is insist on pollution controls," said Lazarus Christostalis, the Socialist mayor of Aliveri, who was re-elected Oct. 24 for a second four-year term.

Mr. Christostalis, 44, a pharmacist, won on the slogan "for a humane life in a humane town" and his victory was seen as a defeat for the cement factory, whose managers openly backed his conservative rival.

It was also a kind of vote of confidence in Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu's Panhellenic Socialist Movement, which has created a feeling of change in this ancient hillside village of 5,123 people that over-

looks the Euripos channel separating Euboea from mainland Greece.

Although a year of socialism has not wrought miracles, some here say the changes are beginning to have effects on people's lives.

Environmental moves have been accompanied by decentralization, which is starting to show results in local government as well as in state-run enterprises. Municipalities are now authorized to set up companies of their own to obtain some local funds and do not depend wholly on Athens.

In the nearby state lignite mine, the plant manager, Emmanuel Bolaris, said there was more flexibility in management and a speeding up of the administrative process. Mr. Bolaris said the Socialist's new labor law, which provides for worker participation in decision-making, has led to greater cooperation between labor and management.

There have been no strikes at the mine in the last year, contrary to 1980 when there were several strikes for more participation and pay raises, he said. Workers got raises in January, with the lower echelon re-

ceiving slightly more than the 25-percent increase in inflation, and others somewhat less.

"The system has been taken out of the workers' demands," Mr. Bolaris said.

Complaints from the villagers emphasized the rising cost of living and the government's inability to curb it. A taverna owner pointed out that the price of meat had gone up 25 percent in the last year.

Nikos Gotsis, a retired construction worker, who was elected on the Socialist ticket to the village council of neighboring Avlonari, said "people feel much freer." He recalled that in the past the police kept files on people and denounced them as communists if they bought an opposition newspaper.

Most people in Aliveri seemed uninterested in Mr. Papandreu's foreign policy or in his failure to fulfill radical electoral promises such as closing down U.S. military bases.

Mr. Urban, speaking to a small group of specially invited Western correspondents, primarily directed his denunciation against Western radio stations such as Radio Free Europe and Voice of America.

Western stations, including the British Broadcasting Corp., which broadcast appeals by the Solidarity underground and opposition information into Poland, have long been a target of official attack.

Mr. Urban touched only briefly on the controversy over President Ronald Reagan's revocation of Poland's most-favored-nation trade status and other sanctions. He said that retaliatory steps against the United States were still under discussion.

"We have emphasized and still emphasize that there is still a connection between the will to lift martial law this year and peace in Poland," he added.

Thatcher-Mitterrand Talks

PARIS — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and President Francois Mitterrand will meet in Paris on Thursday and Friday for their countries' regular summit meeting, the Elysee Palace said Friday.

Asked when Pope John Paul II was likely to be able to make his long-projected visit to Poland, Archbishop Glemp said he hoped it could be made in "May, June or July of next year." He said he hoped to fix the date in a meeting with the country's military ruler, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, this week.

Archbishop Glemp made the dialogue between the church and the military government in Poland had not been broken off, but that the dialogue between the government and Polish society had been interrupted. "This is because society has no authentic representative, because the representative forces of the nation have been concentrated in the Solidarity union," he said.

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WORLD BRIEFS

France Names Ambassador to Iran

PARIS — France announced Sunday the appointment of a new ambassador to Iran, filling a post left vacant since angry crowds surrounded the French Embassy in Tehran in August 1981 to demand the extradition of the former Iranian president, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, and an insurgent leader, Massoud Rajavi.

The announcement of Jose Paoli's posting to Tehran was made in the official government journal. It followed an announcement by the state-owned airline Air France that it would resume its weekly passenger flights between Paris and Tehran. Early this year, France sent a charge d'affaires to Tehran.

On Aug. 5, 1981, President Francois Mitterrand advised French citizens living and working in Iran to return home temporarily, after thousands of Iranians surrounded the embassy to protest France's refusal to extradite the two Iranians. Mr. Bani-Sadr and Mr. Rajavi fled Iran on July 29, 1981, and settled in the Paris suburb of Auvers-sur-Oise.

Gandhi Makes Plea for Bhutto's Wife

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has appealed to Pakistan to allow the wife of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former prime minister of Pakistan who was executed by the present regime, to go abroad for medical treatment, a government spokesman said Sunday.

An External Affairs Ministry spokesman confirmed a report by the Press Trust of India that Mrs. Gandhi had written to President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq interceding on behalf of Nusrat Bhutto, who has sought permission to go abroad for treatment of suspected lung cancer. Mrs. Gandhi's letter said she was making the appeal on humanitarian grounds and was not trying to interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs.

The Bhutto family has been a focus of opposition to Pakistan's military rule since the execution of Mr. Bhutto in April 1979 after being convicted of conspiring to murder a political opponent. President Zia is due in New Delhi on Monday for a brief visit before starting a tour of Southeast Asian countries.

Hindus and Moslems Clash in India

NEW DELHI — Clashes between Hindus and Moslems continued Sunday in the western state of Gujarat, where six persons have been killed since last Wednesday.

Arsonists set fire to three buildings Sunday in Baroda, 500 miles (800 kilometers) southwest of New Delhi, and one person was hospitalized after being stabbed, police said. On Saturday, one person was stabbed to death and 13 persons were injured. Troops patrolled Baroda, and police were ordered to shoot on sight any arsonist or looter, officials said. More than 350 persons have been arrested in the city since Wednesday, officials said.

Elsewhere, civil disobedience by Sikhs continued in the northwestern state of Punjab. Police arrested 153 demonstrators Sunday, bringing to 36,737 the number of arrests in the past three months, officials said. The trouble focuses on demands by Sikhs for political autonomy for the state. In Amritsar, a Sikh spiritual center 250 miles northwest of New Delhi, 153 demonstrators allowed themselves to be arrested Sunday in a "fill the jails" campaign, officials said.

Sadat Brother Jailed in Fraud Case

CAIRO — Esmat Sadat, 57, a half-brother of the late President Anwar Sadat, has been imprisoned pending trial on charges that he planned a series of business frauds, an official in the prosecutor general's office announced Sunday.

Mr. Sadat and three of his sons were taken to a prison south of Cairo on Friday, an official said. Meanwhile, members of Mr. Sadat's immediate family have been forbidden to leave Egypt pending completion of an investigation. The prosecutor's office told newspapers of claims that prospective home buyers paid large sums of money to a savings and loan company that was said to have functioned along the Mediterranean coast.

The investigators said inquiries have indicated that several government ministers and provincial governors may have had connections to the savings company, which was allegedly fraudulent. The prosecutor's office said Esmat Sadat and his sons were arrested "out of concern for the progress of the investigation."

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Dutch Parties Agree to Split Cabinet Jobs

By Marvinne Howe

New York Times Service

THE HAGUE — Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands Sunday said Rudi Lubbers, head of the Christian Democratic Appeal Party, to form a center-right coalition government.

The way was cleared for the new government when the Christian Democrats and the conservative Liberal Party agreed Saturday on the division of ministerial posts in a new cabinet. The queen made her request later in the day.

Political sources said the new government would be sworn in within the next few days.

The parties agreed that the Christian Democrats will be in charge of eight ministries while the liberals will control six. There will be eight state secretaries chosen from each party. No lists of prospective ministers were available, however.

The agreement on the cabinet was reached after five hours of talks between Mr. Lubbers, 43, a former businessman, and Ed Nijpels, leader of the Liberals.

The agreed to scrap the Health and Environment Ministry and to distribute its functions among the remaining ministries, according to Willem Scholten, the official mediator. The Christian Democrats



Rudi Lubbers

agreed to take charge of the Finance and Defense ministries.

The two parties agreed Tuesday on a program involving extensive spending cuts in the next four years. The program also indicated willingness to permit the deployment of NATO cruise missiles on Dutch soil if East-West arms talks in Geneva failed, an issue that has caused deep rifts in the Netherlands.

Mr. Lubbers, who will be the Netherlands' youngest prime minister, replaced Andries van Agt as Christian Democratic leader following Mr. van Agt's surprise resignation in early October.

In elections in September, the Labor Party became the biggest party in the Dutch parliament, even though the center and right parties won a combined total of 81 of the 150 seats.

U.S. Republicans Fighting To Keep Majority in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

in polls taken in many states, that posed a threat to the size of that Republican edge.

Analysis in both parties said only an unexpected landslide could shift control of the Senate back to the Democrats. Such a landslide, undetected by the pollsters and spurred by a massive shift in voter choices over the last weekend of the campaign, occurred in 1980, when the Republicans won control of the Senate for the first time in a quarter-century.

Most recent estimates of potential Republican slippage were in the range suggested by Vincent Regilio, executive director of the National Republican Senatorial Committee. "We might go down to 52 if the bottom drops out of a couple of races," he said, attributing the possible decline to a pro-Democratic swing of opinion that set in about 10 days ago and placed several Republican incumbents in tighter races than had been expected.

But, because the Republicans hope to defeat one or two embattled Democratic incumbents, they see no direct threat to control of the Senate. Even so, the opinion swing illustrated the partisan trend that is posing difficulties for many Republicans.

"Clearly, the electorate is polar-

ized," said Mr. Regilio. "I've been in the polling business for years, and I've never seen it like it is this year. If you're looking at 10 Democrats and nine of them are voting partisan you know it's polarized."

With those Democrats coming home, it makes it tough for Republican incumbents.

Mr. Richards, the Republican chairman, said the party faced losses because "we got clobbered" in congressional redistricting and because economic recovery had not occurred as rapidly as Mr. Reagan said it would. "Those things have obviously dampened our prospects," he said. "But at the same time, it's certainly not disaster, as has been predicted."

Iranian Refinery City Is Hit by Iraqi Mortars

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iraqi forces opened fire with mortars Sunday on the oil-refining city of Abadan in southern Iran, killing at least seven persons and destroying two houses, the official Iranian press agency reported.

The agency said several fires broke out in the city but were put out quickly while the Iranians retaliated with "accurate fire."

Sakharov Letter Says KGB Stole His Papers

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Andrei D. Sakharov, the banished dissident and physicist, said in a letter distributed during the weekend that Soviet security agents had stolen him, smashed the rear window of his car and taken his unpublished memoirs, diaries and other personal papers.

In the letter, addressed to the chief of the KGB, the state security police, Mr. Sakharov said the theft was the fourth in as many years and demanded the return of the papers as well as guarantees "against further criminal actions by your subordinates."

The letter was given Saturday to Western reporters by Yelena G. Bonner, the physicist's wife.

Mr. Sakharov told the security chief, Vitaly V. Fedorchuk, that he had no doubt that the attack had been the work of KGB agents. He noted he had been under surveillance since he was banished in January 1980 from Moscow to Gorki, a major city and industrial center on the Volga River.

"No one can approach me and start a conversation without being noticed by them," Mr. Sakharov

wrote of the security agents, "and if an 'ordinary' thief had stolen my briefcase, I presume they would have seized him immediately."

He said the theft occurred at 4 P.M. on Oct. 11 as he sat in the driver's seat of his car parked outside a Volga River landing. He said his wife was buying tickets at the time.

"Someone glanced in the window and asked me a question," Mr. Sakharov wrote. "I answered him, and then my memory goes blank. The window of the rear door was smashed, which I had not noticed or heard, even though many shards of glass had fallen into the car and onto the pavement, undoubtedly making a great racket."

"I presume, although I cannot prove it legally, that a drug with instantaneous effect was used against me. I remember only that the briefcase was being lifted through the window."

Mr. Sakharov said the briefcase contained 900 pages of handwritten memoirs, 500 pages of typewritten text, six personal diaries, his internal passport, driver's license, will and "very personally important and irreplaceable" letters and documents. He said the thieves also took a camera and radio, a savings bank passbook and 60 rubles in cash.

There was no immediate explanation of why he was carrying all his personal papers.

U.S. Democrats Seize on Social Security Issue

Campaigners Say Letter Shows That Republicans Want to Reduce Benefits

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When Congress returns from the campaign trail, Social Security reform will be at the top of its agenda. But since it is such a volatile and controversial issue, the lawmakers will need all of their craft and courage to find a solution to the system's deep-seated financial problems.

Like a time bomb, the issue has been ticking steadily throughout the campaign, threatening to blow up in Republican faces. But now the Republicans may have lit the fuse themselves, and the Democrats are delighted.

The Republicans accuse the Democrats of playing politics with a critical problem in the Social Security system, which provides retirement benefits and disability payments. "They have succeeded in making it impossible to discuss Social Security in any rational way," complained Rich Galen, spokesman for the National Republican Congressional Committee.

The Democrats just smile and count the votes. "We cannot disguise our glee," said Bob Neuman, a spokesman for the Democratic National Committee.

The dispute involves a fund-raising letter written six weeks ago by Representative Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan, chairman of the congressional committee. The letter focused on Social Security.

Tests showed, however, that the letter was not successful in attracting contributions, and it was quickly scrapped. But the Democratic National Committee "stumbled on it" last week when a recipient sent it to party headquarters.

In the letter, Mr. Vander Jagt suggested three possible methods of reforming the system and asked Republicans to cast mock ballots on their preference. One option was to make the system voluntary, a move that some experts say almost certainly would destroy it.

The suggestion was particularly unfortunate for the Republicans because President Ronald Reagan has spent the last 18 years trying to live down a proposal, made while campaigning for Barry M. Goldwater in the 1964 presidential race, favoring a voluntary retirement program.

Mr. O'Neill urged Mr. Reagan to put off any consideration of Social Security reforms until after the new Congress convenes in January, presumably with more Democratic members than the current one, which is to return for a lame duck session on Nov. 29.

Democratic allies in organized labor and senior citizens' groups joined in the denunciations of the letter.

The Democrats had been planning before the letter surfaced to make Social Security a major part of their final campaign effort. Two five-minute commercials focusing on the issue had been prepared for broadcast on national television over the weekend. Local party candidates also have started broadcasting advertisements containing the same message: A vote for the Republicans is a vote against Social Security.

Faced with this assault by the Democrats, Mr. Reagan brought up the issue on his own in an effort to control the damage. While campaigning Thursday, he denounced the attacks as "sheer demagoguery," saying it was a "dishonest canard" to imply that he favors cutting the benefits of current recipients.

He received support from Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, who released a new study that accuses Democrats of sponsoring legislation in 1977 that trimmed retirement benefits by as much as \$130 a month.

The Social Security issue has been a problem for Mr. Reagan since he became president. Early in 1981, he pointed out the long-term financing problems facing the system and proposed changes that would postpone and reduce benefits for future recipients.

The reaction was so devastating that the White House withdrew the proposal and appointed a commission to study the problem and report back after the elections.

Then, with White House endorsement, Congress adopted a package of budget cuts, some of them involving Social Security. The most important was elimination of the minimum benefit, which is received by some of the nation's poorest citizens, most of them women.

The Democrats, looking to the election, proposed a series of riders to restore the minimum and forced Republicans to cast embarrassing votes against it. Finally, Mr. Reagan changed his position and endorsed restoration of the benefit.

But Democrats are reminding voters that many Republicans voted three times against restoration of the minimum benefit before reversing course.

Now the Republican letter adds ammunition for these salvos. "It's one of those things," said Mr. Neuman, "that you hope will happen in the final days of a campaign."

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Spokesmen for the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association, the AFL-CIO, Blue Cross and Blue Shield, the Business Roundtable, representing 200 large corporations, and the Health Insurance Association of America have issued a joint statement expressing concern about the lack of insurance coverage for the unemployed. But they have only begun to improve solutions.

Under most health insurance plans, benefits end within a month after a person is laid off. Blue Cross and many commercial insurance companies give laid-off workers an opportunity to continue coverage by switching from a group health plan to a policy covering an individual or family.

But the premiums charged are invariably higher, and the benefits are usually more limited.

U.S. Jobless Losing Health Benefits

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — More than 16 million Americans have lost health insurance coverage as a result of unemployment, and many appear to be deferring necessary medical care, according to health officials.

The principal source of coverage for most workers is the group health plans offered by employers. For that reason, workers generally lose health insurance when they lose their jobs.

Unemployed workers have special health care needs because they seem to suffer more emotional and physical illness and more malnutrition than people who are employed.

Federal officials and labor leaders said 8 million of the 11.3 million unemployed Americans had lost their coverage, exposing them to the risk of high medical costs. On the average, they said, for each jobless worker who has lost coverage, at least one child or spouse covered under the same policy has also lost protection. Thus, the total is more than 16 million.

At the end of 1979, more than 183 million Americans, representing 85 percent of the civilian population, were protected by one or more forms of private health insurance, according to the latest figures available from the insurance industry.

Unemployed people find it difficult to qualify for Medicaid and Medicare, particularly since the federal government restricted eligibility last year as part of President Ronald Reagan's overall effort to control government spending. Medicaid provides medical aid to the poor and Medicare gives health insurance to the elderly.

A recent study by the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association concluded, "Exposure to the risk of heavy health care expenses is a serious threat to workers who lose their health care coverage because of unemployment."

In Michigan, Dr. Balin Walker Jr., director of public health, said 400,000 workers had lost insurance benefits as a result of the current recession. He also said there had been a disturbing rise in the state's infant mortality rate, which is often seen as a reflection of the overall quality of health care, as well as social and economic factors.

Dr. Walker and other health specialists linked the rise to the fact that some jobless workers and

members of their families cancel doctors' appointments and fail to enter hospitals when they need medical care.

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He said the increase in the state's infant mortality rate was "the first significant increase we've had since World War II." The rate, 12.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1980, rose to 13.2 last year, he said.

Spokesmen for the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association, the AFL-CIO, Blue Cross and Blue Shield, the Business Roundtable, representing 200 large corporations, and the Health Insurance Association of America have issued a joint statement expressing concern about the lack of insurance coverage for the unemployed. But they have only begun to improve solutions.



AUTO ART — Fernández Arman, a French-American sculptor, displays his 18-meter (59 feet) column of concrete and 60 cars, which is on display in the park of the Contemporary Art Center du Montcel in Jouy-en-Josas, France.

Anti-Gun Drive in U.S. Faces Well-Funded Foe

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Gun manufacturers and enthusiasts, led by the National Rifle Association, have spent more than \$5 million so far in their effort to defeat a landmark California gun-control initiative on Tuesday's state ballot.

The massive television, radio and newspaper campaign has dwarfed the \$1.7 million spent so far on behalf of the proposal, listed as Proposition 13 on the ballot, which would put a ceiling on the number of handguns in the state and require their registration.

The latest California poll by Mervyn Field showed, for the first time, that the measure appeared to be losing, 49 percent to 41 percent.

Gun control supporters and opponents both say the results in California may influence national efforts to curb handguns for years to come.

The huge "anti-15" campaign chest "allowed them to get their ads on the air at least 15 months before we could do anything," said Howard Gindoff, press secretary of the "Yes on 15" campaign. "That made a big difference."

Californians have never voted statewide on a gun control measure, and the proposal before them is unique.

It would put a ceiling on the number of handguns, now estimated at between 3.2 million and 5 million in the state, but the importation of handguns after Election Day and prohibit the sale of unregistered handguns after April 30.

Residents could still buy registered guns from dealers or each other, a concession to citizens worried about protection of their homes that makes the initiative different from stricter American gun-control acts, such as the one in the District of Columbia.

Supporters say that the initiative would reduce handgun crime and accidents and give police an additional tool to stop criminals by establishing a mandatory six-month jail term for anyone carrying a concealed handgun in public.

Opponents argue that the initiative would limit citizens' ability to protect themselves and that it would not really deter crime.

The NRA has contributed \$2.8 million, more than half the total for the "anti-15" campaign. Most of that has come from direct mail appeals to NRA members, according to the group.

California Train Fire Linked to Vandalism

The Associated Press
MISSION VIEJO, California — A fire aboard an Amtrak commuter train last week may have started when a fuel line was struck by a steel bar placed on the tracks by vandals, Santa Fe Railroad officials say.

Thick black smoke filled the two engines and the first passenger car on the train at dusk Thursday as it headed from Los Angeles to San Diego. Nine of the train's 230 passengers were slightly injured, some by smoke inhalation.

U.S. and Allies Step Up East-West Trade Talks

By Richard M. Wcintraub
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senior U.S., European and Japanese diplomats held further discussions this week in an accelerated effort to negotiate a new East-West trade policy, according to diplomatic sources.

Although European diplomats said progress had been made, both European and American sources indicated that agreement on such prickly issues as the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe was not yet imminent. However, another meeting was expected to be held Monday, depending on the outcome of the weekend discussions.

The talks over the weekend followed the diplomats' second major meeting in a week Friday.

Participants in the discussions, informed sources said, were asking their respective governments for instructions.

European diplomats continued to express optimism that the Reagan administration might soften or drop its sanctions against companies involved in the development of the Soviet gas pipeline in return for agreement on an allied policy on trade with the Soviet Union.

A diplomat said, in an apparent reference to France: "There is progress being made. People who were being difficult are not so much now." France had previously been portrayed by U.S. officials as blocking agreement.

Another diplomat indicated that a unified European-Japanese position on a compromise proposal was expected to be studied by U.S. officials over the weekend.

A Reagan administration spokesman said after Friday's talks that the "character of the meeting was not one to make a breakthrough and it didn't."

The meeting Friday, involving Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger and ambassadors from several European countries and Japan, was the second in a week and followed talks among the Europeans in Luxembourg on Tuesday.

The latest round of discussions is an expansion of earlier talks between Mr. Eagleburger and the ambassadors from Britain, France, West Germany and Italy, the four countries now directly affected by the pipeline sanctions.

The sanctions, initiated in response to the imposition of martial law by Poland's Soviet-backed government, has turned into one of the most divisive issues between the United States and its European allies in years.

Against the backdrop of intense diplomatic maneuvering, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Charles T. Manatt, asserted Friday that the Reagan administration was using the negotiations "as a political pawn to make an announcement before Tuesday's elections."

Mr. Manatt said the administration had brought pressure against Japan and France to agree to a compromise approach on a substitute for the pipeline sanctions policy, threatening difficulties on other trade issues if they did not.

"These delicate matters, affecting the employment of thousands of American citizens and U.S. relations, should not be used for partisan political purposes," Mr. Manatt said.

Larry M. Speakes, President Ronald Reagan's deputy press secretary, quickly characterized Mr. Manatt's charges as "bunk." Mr. Speakes, who was traveling with Mr. Reagan on a campaign trip through the West, added: "We do not anticipate an immediate change in the president's position on the pipeline. There have been consultations and they will continue."

A State Department official said of the pace of the talks: "Nobody is slowing it down and nobody is artificially speeding it up. It's going as fast as it can."

Hiroshi Ota, a spokesman for the Japanese Embassy, stressed that the sanctions issue had not been raised by the United States "in the usual sense of linkage."

"In the sense that the trade sanctions issue is another thorny problem, just as it is with Europe," Mr. Ota said, "then it is an issue, like citrus, beef or others. But in no way is there linkage, as if to say, 'you do this, we do that.'"

Sources familiar with U.S.-French trade relations also said they had detected nothing to back up Mr. Manatt's charge of U.S. pressure on Paris.

In a campaign trip to the Middle West a week ago, Mr. Reagan had spoken in optimistic terms about the negotiations then under way in Washington on a formula for East-West trade.

The United States is seeking broad agreement with members of the European Community, Canada and Japan on a policy for trade with the Soviet Union covering credits, energy purchases, sale of high-technology items and general levels of trade in strategic goods.

Fired Energy Official Assails Boss

Dismissal Linked to Reagan Attack on Conservation Effort

By Milton R. Benjamin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two years after he received a presidential merit award, the government's top expert on energy conservation says he is being forced out of his job, a victim of what he called the Reagan administration's effort to "do away with all federal conservation programs."

Maxine Savitz, who has been deputy assistant secretary of the Department of Energy's conservation programs and have voted greater funding than the White House requested.

Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, and seven House Republicans sent letters to Energy Secretary James B. Edwards criticizing his department's treatment of Mrs. Savitz.

"Dedicated civil servants who have served the public interest so well should not be told to pack their bags and abandon their families on a moment's notice," Mr. Percy said.

As to what comes next, Mrs. Savitz said she intends to continue working and running the conservation programs for her final 30 days.

■ **Edwards Issues Denial**
Mr. Edwards denied Thursday that Mrs. Savitz had been forced from office. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The energy secretary said Mrs. Savitz voluntarily became part of the senior executive service, a classification that makes her eligible for salary bonuses but that also removed her from certain civil service protections.

"When it comes time to transfer them, then they want to have it both ways," Mr. Edwards said.

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Evolution in Spain

You do not have to be Spanish to celebrate the news from Madrid. Nor need you be a Socialist to take heart in the convincing majority won by Felipe González's party in last week's free election. There will be time enough to consider what it means for American diplomacy. Consider first what it means for Spain.

A fierce civil war and three decades of Franco autocracy shadowed the rebirth of Spanish democracy. Before the old general's death in 1975, there were no elections, no opposition parties, no free press. Central to the Franco legacy is the belief that only the right is fit to govern. Thus Mr. González's victory is no ordinary election; it symbolizes a new Spain's liberation from the old.

If Spain is bravely taking on its past, it is because the 40-year-old Mr. González helped lead the way. His brand of Socialism owes more to Willy Brandt than it does to Das Kapital. The Marxist label was dropped in 1979, and the Spanish party wisely places first priority on steady democracy.

It will not be a short and easy road when the Socialists assume control. Promising changes, they will be under pressure to do something about a 22-percent jobless rate, 12 percent inflation and mounting foreign debts. They have yet to say how they will redeem a tricky

promise to put Spain's NATO membership to a referendum vote. Separatist terrorism remains; it flared again in Basque areas during Thursday's voting.

The old Spain has its diehard adherents, enough to give a second-place showing to a Popular Alliance led by Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a former Franco minister. But neither Mr. Fraga nor his military cronies can plausibly invoke the Moscow penit, the voters gave the Communists only five parliamentary seats out of 350.

The Popular Front victory in 1936, which ignited a rebellion, may have seemed a risky and eccentric experiment. But today the tide to Socialism reaches from Greece to Sweden; Spain's application to the European Community depends crucially on the goodwill of a Socialist France.

Coming from the left, Mr. González now sits at the center. He well knows that a Socialist victory was possible because his center-right predecessors abided by the rules—and because a popular monarch put his crown on and facing down rightist plots. There is every prospect that Spain's first majority government will rule reasonably.

If it is given a chance to do so, liberation will become real.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Brezhnev Is Listening

You can say, at the least, that Ronald Reagan has Lequid Brezhnev's attention. The Soviet leader proved it in an unusual address the other day with his likely civilian successors and the Kremlin's military brass gathered around him. He said that "ruling circles" in the United States have launched "a political, ideological and economic offensive on socialism" and have "raised the intensity of their military preparations to an unprecedented level."

This is a fair summary of the Reagan policy. Mr. Brezhnev does not like it. He says of it, in the sort of nasty label that comes easily when Soviet-American relations are raw, that "Washington's aggressive policy... is threatening to push the world into the flames of a nuclear war."

What does Mr. Brezhnev really have in mind? One thing obviously is China. When the Soviet Union appeared more threatening to China, the People's Republic drew closer to the United States. Now the United States appears more threatening to the Soviet Union, and the Russians are trying to draw a bit closer to China. No radical changes in Beijing's policy are expected. Mr. Brezhnev said, but new possibilities must not be ignored.

So far, we might add, the Reagan administration is largely ignoring them. The administration seems to be working for what might be called a negative diplomatic trick: It is permitting relations to sour with the Soviet Union, China and the European allies all at the same time.

Mr. Brezhnev's days in office may be numbered, but he appears to be tracking developments on the strategically crucial Washington-Moscow-Beijing triangle considerably more closely than Mr. Reagan is.

Something else that Mr. Brezhnev obviously has in mind is money. It is budget-making time in the Soviet Union. When, you might ask, isn't it? Unquestionably, the marshals want more. To judge by what was said last Wednesday, however, the civilians are not yet ready to give it to them, or to give it all. Mr. Brezhnev's remarks indicated plainly that he is resisting an unqualified commitment to any big new military expenditures on a scale to match those undertaken in the current five years by the United States.

In Washington, the Brezhnev remarks drew a characteristic split reaction. The State Department observed calmly, and accurately, that it discerned no new policy departures. But the secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, perceived fresh evidence justifying support of the administration's current arms and arms control policies. From there Mr. Weinberger went on to say that the Brezhnev speech suggesting to him "an even more intense quest for military superiority" shows why voters should reject the freeze. Freeze resolutions are on a number of ballots this week, and whether Mr. Weinberger blunted the cause or simply provoked its sponsors is an interesting question.

It is not the only interesting question raised by Mr. Weinberger. The secretary sees Moscow pushing hard for military advantage. The United States, he says, must respond. But it is precisely the administration's basic strategy to challenge the Soviet Union to an arms-building competition, on the theory that sooner or later the Soviet Union's mammoth economic disabilities will make their mark, and the United States, with its superior economy and technology, will prevail. The administration cannot much complain when the Kremlin accepts the very challenge it dared the Kremlin to pick up.

But has the Kremlin accepted that challenge, and if so, how fully has it accepted it? It is not certain. Most experts say the Soviet Union continues to do what it has done for the last 20 years—steadily to strengthen its forces. By contrast, the United States has gone in, relatively, for feast or famine—currently it is feast. Clearly, Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues are concerned. Only those analysts at the high-anxiety end of the scale, however, believe that the Soviet leadership has put the military pedal to the floor.

The more responsible view, in our judgment, would be that the Kremlin is still hedging, hoping that events in the international arena, specifically the arms talks, will spare it an additional burden—a burden it would much prefer to avoid, but one it is prepared to bear if it finally decides it must. Mr. Brezhnev, then, is listening to Mr. Reagan. Is Mr. Reagan listening to him?

—THE WASHINGTON POST

The Hidden Question in Tuesday's Vote: What About 1984?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — This has been a crazy, Halloween Election, dominated by bogeymen and dirty tricks, and one of the many puzzling things about it is why President Reagan chose to play this children's game.

It is not that he had nothing else to do. There is a crisis in the Middle East. U.S.-Soviet relations are in such a mess that Moscow is now trying to carry up to Beijing. The NATO alliance, formed to defend a civilization, is now split over a gas pipeline, of all things.

So why did the president of the United States, who wants to keep the allies together and the Communist giants apart, spend the last few weeks of the election campaign, against the advice of many of his advisers, flying around the country trying to help Republican congressional candidates, many of whom did not want his support?

All one can do is guess at his motives and priorities. Obviously Mr. Reagan believes in his policies and wants a Republican majority in Congress to put them over. And he also believes that the leading man should lead the troops, even if it is another charge of the light, or right, brigade.

But the guess here is that there was another simpler reason: The president wanted to get out of the house. He once complained that he did not like "living over the store." He is not the first president who longed to escape from this elegant prison on Pennsylvania Avenue, and besides, he would rather campaign than govern, because he is so much better at it.

On the stump, he is in his natural element—center stage, big crowds in the sun. He went to Columbus in Ohio, which is not a liberal bastion, and to Peoria, Illinois, which is one of the casualties of his economic policy. Otherwise, he avoided the major unemployment industrial centers of the Northeast and Midwest, and flew on westward among his friends, where he was convincing the convinced.

Nevertheless, as Jimmy Carter once said of Bert Lance, who fought off charges of involvement in bank fraud before finally resigning as Mr. Carter's budget director, "You have to give him credit." He has invited the voters not merely to choose the governors, senators and congressmen they want, but to pass judgment on

HIM, and on his domestic and foreign policies.

It's a bold and dicey strategy. "Give me a chance," he says, which is appealing. "Stay the course," he argues, which is not so appealing in Detroit. "Don't vote for a freeze on nuclear weapons unless you want to help the Soviets," which is a tricky proposal with only one possible answer.

All this raises another question about the vote Tuesday. The president has insisted, for reasons that are not quite clear, that the vote must be a judgment on his policies and presumably that it will influence his decision about whether to run again for a second four-year term in 1984.

If his arguments prevail, or if they are rejected, what will he do in 1984? Do the voters want to "stay the course" with Mr. Reagan and Reaganomics for two more years, and encounter him to fight for them for four more years? This is the hidden question voters will probably be answering next Tuesday.

It would be wrong to assume that the president meant to raise this question, or

that the voters, when they go to the polls, will be thinking about it, but the question is there. The problem is not that Mr. Reagan means to ignore the tangles of the Middle East, the nuclear arms control issues in Geneva, or the threat of a Soviet-Chinese reconciliation or the gas pipeline argument with the allies, but that he does not really mean anything at all.

It is just that the president balances the books every day, without any connecting rods between his political tactics at home and his strategic policies abroad. Certainly it is wonderful to watch him getting off Air Force One and going into a howling hail of his supporters. He knows precisely how to enter and depart from the stage, with a smile and an amiable wave of the hand, but this is theater and not policy, and this is the problem.

The Democrats, of course, play this same game, but Mr. Reagan, after all, is president of the United States, and it is odd to see him, with all the other problems on his desk, concentrating on the revival of political vaudeville at a critical period of world affairs and asking everybody to "stay the course."

The New York Times



Russia Expands Its 'Economic Menu'

By Thomas H. Naylor

DURHAM, North Carolina — For several years, there have been reports of increased interest among economists in the Soviet Union and other Comecon countries in decentralized planning, flexible prices and incentives. The impression created by the Russians has been that their work has been in an embryonic stage of development and relatively isolated.

However, as a result of a recent trip to Moscow to observe this research, I think it may have progressed much further than was believed.

My stay in Moscow included visits with scientists in leading research groups spread over the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Gosplan and Moscow State University. They were using a wide variety of different state-of-the-art management science and computer-based modeling techniques. The research agenda, however, was always the same: evaluating the effect of decentralized, market-driven planning in the Soviet Union.

The quality of this research was at least equal to that being produced by leading American corporations and

graduate schools of business. The United States need not fear that the Russians will try to steal its management-science technology. They have already developed their own.

One of the most interesting projects I saw was a computer-based management game to show the effects of flexible wages and incentives on worker productivity and absenteeism. Another project involved real-world experiments with a sample of Soviet industries to study the effects of alternative management systems, and price-formation mechanisms on Soviet enterprises. Since my return from Moscow, two other leading Soviet research groups and a Polish group have contacted me about their work in this field.

These efforts appear to go well beyond certain reforms of the 1960s that consisted of isolated and abortive attempts to introduce market-oriented techniques. First, the work observed in Moscow is widespread

throughout the Soviet Union and other East European countries including Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia. Second, this work is being done with the full knowledge of the Soviet government. Indeed, the Soviet planning agency, Gosplan, is one of the sponsors. To cynics who might claim that none of this is new, the answer is that it appears that someone in Moscow is listening to what these Soviet economists are saying.

I am not suggesting that there are sweeping ideological changes taking place in the Soviet Union. All of the economists whom I met in Moscow are loyal members of the Communist Party. They openly reject any notion of a convergence of the Soviet and American economic systems. However, what can be said is that these economists are presenting the leaders with a menu of options for dealing with some tough economic problems.

The writer is professor of economics and business administration at Duke University.

The Rising Skepticism On Military Spending

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — As the 1982 campaign comes to an end, we can detect the first grumblings of an issue that could be significant in 1984. The issue is military spending: its amount and its nature.

American voters have ambivalent feelings about military spending. They want the money to be strong, and they often respond to politicians who say it is not strong enough. On the other hand, they think the armed services and their suppliers are a wasteful lot; Americans have an innate skepticism about the military-industrial complex.

Ronald Reagan rode the first of those feelings hard in his 1980 campaign, successfully arousing fears of military weakness. As president he has carried out the logic of his position by proposing enormous increases in the military budget and fighting any congressional attempt to change those figures.

But the rise in military spending is beginning to meet resistance; in Congress and the country. One reason is the growing perception that in a time of tight budgets, more federal money for arms means less for other purposes. And some of those other purposes are basic ones, with broad constituencies.

A telling example of such alternative spending analysis has just appeared in a somewhat surprising place: The New England Journal of Medicine, that most august of medical publications. In a guest commentary, Dr. Howard H. Hiatt, dean of the Harvard School of Public Health, calls on doctors to make the public aware of what higher military spending may cost in terms of health.

The Reagan administration's plan to spend \$1.6 trillion on the military in the next five years requires a huge reallocation of resources. Dr. Hiatt says it will necessarily reduce funding for other purposes, including health. And that will have concrete effects in the amount of illness and its cost to the nation.

Immunization programs, as an example, may save in treatment of disease as much as 10 times what they cost. But cuts in federal funds for 1982 will reduce the number of American children who can be immunized

under those funds from 6.3 million to 4.2 million. Dr. Hiatt also mentions cuts in money for venereal disease, lead-poisoning prevention and other programs.

Then there is research. The research budget of the Defense Department has been slashed 26 percent. Dr. Hiatt says, while that of the National Center for Health Services Research has been cut 45 percent.

The cuts in fundamental biological and health research, he says, "will adversely affect the health of our generation and future generations."

He also mentions nutrition programs, which have been severely cut—\$1.46 billion slashed from federal child nutrition programs, for one. The medical damage resulting from malnutrition or disease in early childhood may never be repaired, and may be immensely expensive to society.

Some people who favor higher military spending say that the Reagan administration is itself responsible for the growing backlash against the arms budget. One critic, former Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger, says the Reagan tax cuts mean deficits so large that public pressure will force spending below the levels planned by President Jimmy Carter.

Another criticism heard frequently is that there is no strategic concept in the administration's five-year military plan. Certainly many military specialists are disappointed at the performance of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. He has been a doorman for the military chiefs, failing to do his homework and not subjecting their wish lists to an independent and critical eye.

All this suggests that the time is ripe for a new politics of military spending. I think the American public is ready to respond to a candidate who says that the United States must be strong—but that strength does not come from spending without limit or priorities. It is ready for a candidate who supports more usable weapons—but will attack the vast waste on redundant weapons systems.

American politics is ready, in short, for someone who can both support the military and be tough on it. We are ready for Dwight Eisenhower.

The New York Times

Spanish Democracy

The good news is that Spanish democracy is being fortified. The Spanish people, in a very high election turnout, have peacefully elected a new government with the great initial benefit of an outright majority in the Cortes. A fissured center-right, dragged down by two years of drift, has given way to a moderate and united left with the clearest of mandates. The bad news, however, is that an alarming proportion of the Spanish military remains willing to trip up the election victor, Señor Felipe González, by every sort of unconstitutional chicanery. For the next few weeks and months, democrats in Spain and elsewhere in the West will be holding their breath.

—The Times (London)

Seven years after Franco's death, five years after the restoration of democracy, Spain has taken the risk—and sooner than might have been expected—of practicing an alternation of power. The Socialists' crushing victory is reassuring because of the very fact that it was able to happen: The successive military plots had raised few shivers worse.

As for the platform of Mr. Felipe González, it appears particularly well adapted to his country. The Socialist leader has no reason to want to upset the Spanish economy or

Other Opinion

to lead the sort of "socialist revolution" attempted elsewhere with varying degrees of success. He has better things to do. He must modernize his still-archaic country. He must moralize and energize a corrupt public administration that has been put to sleep by 40 years of dictatorship. He must put the workers to work and the military men back into the ranks.

—Le Monde (Paris)

The Trappings of War

During each 24-hour period, nearly \$1.5 billion is spent on the military worldwide, a study by an arms control coalition claims. In the last fiscal year, the U.S. government alone doubled the amount of arms exported.

Nations commit staggering amounts of resources to arms and men under arms. And the commitment to the military grows stronger while basic human services, such as education, medical care, housing and retirement security, are being threatened.

What does the world reap from this lavishness of resources on the trappings of war? A lessening of tensions, greater chances for lasting peace, vigorous economies and greater happiness? If only that were the case.

—The Hartford (Connecticut) Courant

Ulster Election Reveals A New Intransigence

By Mary Breasted

DUBLIN — Northern Ireland is a place that thrives on self-fulfilling prophecies of doom. Ever since James Prior, Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, began talking late last year about the creation of a new electoral body to deal with the future of the province, Ulster's most eloquent politicians have predicted its failure. Nevertheless, Mr. Prior, a liberal Tory of apparently limitless optimism, plowed ahead, and on Oct. 20 the voters of the province elected their 78-member assembly. For once, what happened in that election was worse than anyone predicted.

Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, got fully one-third of the Roman Catholic vote—unquestionably a vote for violence. Catholics with Irish nationalist aspirations, which means most Catholics in Northern Ireland, could choose to vote for the nonviolent candidates of the Social Democratic and Labor Party, who strongly condemned the tactics of the IRA. The Sinn Féin strategy to take power "with the ballot paper in one hand and the Armalite [rifle] in the other" had been widely publicized.

Although electing only five assembly members, the Sinn Féin vote had an impact way beyond its numbers. The result played right into the hands of the Rev. Ian Paisley, the Protestant Unionist whose fanatical paranoia about sharing power with Catholics now sounds a little less mad. It so horrified the British press that it has universally pronounced the "Prior Affair" a failure before its first meeting, and several Irish and British newspapers predicted that the Sinn Féin showing would lead to Mr. Prior's resignation from the government.

Protestants have consistently been regarded as the problem people of Northern Ireland, for though they outnumber Catholics they have behaved as though they were a threatened minority. There are, in fact, two Protestant groups in Northern Ireland, one more threatened than the other because it is poorer and less well educated. But both Protestant groups cling to the union with Britain as a lifeline that preserves their ascendancy in a small territory with scarce resources.

In the 60 years since partition, the Northern Ireland Catholics have suffered from discrimination in jobs, housing and access to higher education.

The unemployment rate among them, up to 50 percent in many areas, is still far higher than the province-wide average of 20 percent. But until the election, most Catholics were thought to be committed to non-violent political change. In the last decade they have cooperated with every British effort to bring devolved government back to Northern Ireland, and before the vote, IRA support was thought to be small.

Because of the Paisleyites' reputation for intransigence and the Catholic leadership's reputation for reasonableness, Mr. Prior leaned in the direction of the Unionists when he drew up his assembly plan, leaving out any provision for a vehicle to involve the Irish government in the planning of Northern Ireland's future, the so-called Irish dimension that the Social Democrats had asked for. In their disappointment, the Social Democrats ran candidates who were pledged to abstain from all assembly business if elected. Mr. Prior is now hoping to woo them into the assembly without driving out the Unionists. It is faced with an impossible task. Every time he makes a move toward accommodating the Social Democrats, Unionists cry foul and threaten to walk out of the assembly.

In the background of the whole laborious process, the rift between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Ireland's prime minister, Charles J. Haughey, looms like distant thunder. The two heads of government are not on speaking terms with each other, and each has projected a belligerent nationalism. Mrs. Thatcher by her unwillingness to meet the demands of IRA prisoners on hunger strike last year and Mr. Haughey by his withdrawal of support for sanctions against Argentina during the Falklands War. Their attitudes cannot help but influence the Northern Irish people.

Mr. Prior must ask himself whether he should have arranged for an election in Northern Ireland when relations between the two sovereign states so intimately tied to the warring groups were so bad. All that has come from his patient efforts is a new Catholic intransigence to match the Protestant intransigence that was always there.

The writer is a novelist who has lived in Dublin since January.

Awarding a Nobel Prize for Wit

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — There should be a Nobel Prize for Wit. Physicians, chemists, economists we can, in a pinch, do without. Peace we generally do do without. Wit is indispensable. Were there a Prize for Wit, George Stigler of the University of Chicago would have won it years ago. Instead, he has had to settle for the prize in economics.

Saul Bellow, a Chicagoan, has a character in a novel say: "There's the big advantage of backwardness. By the time the latest ideas reach Chicago, they're worn thin and easy to see through." But in economics, ideas radiate from Chicago, from the likes of Frank Knight, Milton Friedman (Nobel Prize 1976) and Mr. Stigler.

Describing the difference between himself and Mr. Friedman, Mr. Stigler says: "Milton's out to save the world and I'm out to understand it." Mr. Stigler has changed the world by seeding it with writings and students. No one has contributed more than he has, through his analysis of regulatory costs, to clarifying the logic and price of public choices.

Joseph Schumpeter, who was an economist of Stiglerian drollness, said that the remarkable fact about Japan in 1924 earthquake is that it was not blamed on capitalism. Mr. Stigler masterfully demoralizes arguments about American capitalism, about what markets can do

and what can be done to markets, and at what cost.

And then there are his scalpel-like satires of certain kinds of academic arguments, particularly in the social sciences.

His fictitious Professor Sidney Siegel discovers the "law of sympathy." The law is that "sympathy is always at a maximum."

"Siegel produced suitable objects of sympathy under laboratory conditions and then measured the amount of sympathy they elicited. The objects of sympathy were a set of students who were subjected to various treatments ranging from what the experimentalist describes as 'scenes difficult to view with composure even before the next of kin arrived.'"

"As the measure of sympathy, each observer was asked to draw a coin from one of three buckets. These buckets contained pennies, nickels, and 20 gold pieces. The observer was asked to withdraw a coin proportional to the sympathy he felt for the student in the iron cage. Siegel found that sympathy is always at a maximum: Whether the observer was laughing at the student or sobbing in utter misery, he or she always withdrew a \$20 gold piece, which under the conditions of the experiment he or she was entitled to keep."

In 1962, a real-life professor argued that automobile model changes are wasteful—that if consumers had been content with 1949 automobiles, they would have been saving more than \$700 per car by 1961, through lower advertising costs, lower retooling costs, etc. Mr. Stigler suggested applying the same analysis to the professors' industry: publishing.

"Why must we have 'The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich' when 'The Rise and Fall of the Dutch Republic' is a better book? ... What, precisely, are the respects in which Tennessee Williams surpasses Shakespeare?"

Economics, he notes, cannot answer such questions about value. But economists can demonstrate that if readers had been content with the books published prior to 1900, huge savings would have accrued: no more authors' royalties, lower advertising costs, no costly setting of new type.

Mr. Stigler applied the same principle to the newspaper business. There is nothing new under the sun, he argued, so why not just print lots of papers from 1900, once and for all?

"There would," he concedes, "be some delay in the dissemination of new knowledge. ... [But] keep two facts in mind: Most new knowledge is false; and the news got around in Athens."

The Washington Post

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rights in Turkey

Regarding "Supporting Repression in Turkey" (HT, Oct. 16-17):

Reports by Amnesty International reveal flagrant violations of human rights by the Turkish martial-law government. The Reagan administration's nonintervention policy does not necessarily imply support for repression in Turkey. Presently, U.S. relations with the European NATO partners are under strain. A hard line against Turkey would only widen the rift between the United States and one of its key NATO allies.

The Turkish government must come to realize that its human rights record is counterproductive. Turks refuse to acknowledge the 1915 massacre of 1.5 million Armenians. Now, they must account for condemnations

of ruthless and humiliating acts against their own people.

KAREN J. PILIGIAN, London.

Nobel Si, Visa No

Regarding "Colombian Is Awarded Nobel Literature Prize" (HT, Oct. 22):

The Nobel Prize for Literature could not have been given to a greater author than Gabriel García Márquez. John Vinocur's article listed some of this great man's achievements but failed to mention that for years America has denied him an entry visa because of his commitment "on the side of the poor and weak against domestic oppression and foreign economic exploitation." We can be thankful the Swedish Academy is

not as insecure as the government of the United States.

G. JOSEPH WAMPLER, Garphing, West Germany.

The Last Playboy

Regarding "Brazilian Playboy: Last of the Breed" (HT, Oct. 21):

I cannot imagine what possessed you to tout the achievement of a man so clearly undeserving of attention as Mr. Jorge Guinle. A piece about a rich woman who had juzzed around for 40-odd years and collected a string of lovers would at least have had the attraction of novelty. Let us hope this despicable character is indeed "The Last of the Breed."

KARIN BROWN, Vienna.

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هكذا من الأهل

Mugabe's Tough Response to Foes Undermines Image as Conciliator

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service
BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — The young man, a librarian, almost whispered when he owned up to his real feelings about the army roadblocks and patrols that have been conspicuous recently in the black suburb where he lives on the rim of Zimbabwe's second city.

"When I am with my Ndebele friends," he said, "I tell them I don't like the roadblocks. I say I mind them because they make me late. But I don't mean it. I like to see the army here."

Like much else in Zimbabwe these days, the key to the sense of insecurity the librarian was confiding could be found in complementary forces of ethnic identification and mistrust. The young man belonged to the Shona-speaking majority that accounts for more than 70 percent of the population and the bulk of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's support.

But here in the southwest, where most people are Ndebele-speaking and aligned with Mr. Mugabe's former coalition partner, Joshua Nkomo, the librarian finds himself in a minority. To young Ndebeles, the army patrols have an alien, menacing look.

The patrols were established in Matabeland, as this increasingly disaffected region is known, to root out armed "dissidents" — former Nkomo guerrillas who were integrated into the new national army after independence, alongside guerrillas from Mr. Mugabe's movement, and who later deserted in a cycle of ethnic insecurity that followed Mr. Nkomo's removal from the government eight months ago.

The prime minister himself is not immune to this sense of insecurity; in fact, he sometimes seems to bristle with it. In the capital of Harare, formerly Salisbury, his routine journeys are made in an armed convoy, preceded by motorcycle outriders and followed by a truckload of soldiers brandishing automatic weapons. Since a crudely executed attack, apparently by former Nkomo guerrillas, on his official residence three months ago, his palace guard is reliably reported to have been purged of Ndebele-speaking members.

It is still less than three years since Mr. Mugabe returned from exile to win a stunning victory in the independence election and then, with a moving and thoughtful speech on racial reconciliation, overcame the caricature of him as a rabid Marxist that the white minority regime's propaganda had created. Within hours of his installation as prime minister, he walked in the aura of a statesman.

Reconciliation is still a Mugabe theme; his intellect and sheer competence are still recognized as assets. But other traits have gradually come into focus. None of them should be surprising in one whose leadership qualities were tempered by 10 years in jail and, later, the need to keep a grip on a potentially fissionable guerrilla movement.

One such trait is a preoccupation with conspiracy theories. Mr. Mugabe is sensitive to the possibility that foreign governments, notably South Africa and the Soviet Union, might manipulate his political opponents. He tends to blur the line between opposition and disloyalty, indulging in preachiness, a tendency to wag his finger or even point it accusingly, at those outside of his Zimbabwe African National Union, the dominant party.

These tendencies have shown up in the prime minister's dispute with Mr. Nkomo and his reaction to mysterious sabotage incidents that the government has blamed on South African agents.

It is probably futile to search for original sin in the failure of Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo to preserve their uneasy wartime alliance. Seen from the prime minister's vantage point, his party won the election and Mr. Nkomo failed to grasp the implications of his minority status. The occasion for Mr. Nkomo's removal from government — discovery of arms caches on farms controlled by elements of his old guerrilla force — could thus be taken as confirmation of the prime minister's worst suspicions.

Few diplomats or other foreign observers would accuse Mr. Mugabe of paranoia because he finds a pattern in explosions that have hit the army's major ammunition dump, his party's headquarters and the largest air force base. The suspicion that South Africa was involved is regularly reinforced by discoveries that a few whites in the security services, including the senior police officer responsible for Mr. Mugabe's personal security, have indeed been working for Pretoria.

Mr. Mugabe is faulted not for his perception of security threats, but for his reaction. Dealing with mistrust by expressing mistrust, he leaves the impression that his reconciliation policy may just have been a tactic on the way to the one-party state he always said he wanted. Reinterpreted by members of his cabinet and security forces, the result is an increased tendency to arbitrary action on the basis of emergency measures used by the former white regime to jail Mr. Mugabe and his closest associates.

Mr. Mugabe has made some headway with the slowly dwindling white minority, now down to about 160,000, by taking a couple of white members of Parliament into his cabinet and insuring that business leaders had easy access to him.

But the restoration of white confidence has also been dented by arbitrary security actions, especially widely circulated and apparently well-founded reports that white air force officers were tortured after the sabotage attack on the air force base.



Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki reviewed troops at the Asaka base of Japan's Self-Defense Forces for the last time Sunday as the nation's leader and the head of the Liberal Democratic Party.

2 Candidates Lead in Early Voting For Head of Japan's Ruling Party

TOKYO — Two leading contenders are emerging in elections for president of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party next month, Kyodo News Service said Sunday.

Yasuhiko Nakasone, 64, director-general of the Administrative Management Agency, and Toshio Komoto, 71, director-general of the Economic Planning Agency, appeared each to have about 260,000 supporters in early voting by eligible party members, the agency said.

It said Shintaro Abe, 58, international trade and industry minister, appeared to have about 100,000 committed supporters, and Ichiro Nakagawa, 57, director-general of the Science and Technology Agency, about 50,000.

The ballots of the 1,040,000 members eligible to vote are due at the headquarters in Tokyo of the conservative party by Nov. 23, and the three candidates receiving the most votes qualify for a second-round election Nov. 25 by the party's 421 members of the parliament.

The four candidates were left in the running after party leaders failed to agree on a successor to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who resigned as party president on Oct. 12.

The presidency carries with it the post of prime minister by virtue of the party's majority in the Diet, or parliament.

Mr. Nakasone, one of the early leaders, is backed by the two biggest factions of Liberal Democratic parliamentarians, led by Kakuei Tanaka, a former prime minister, and Mr. Suzuki.

Mr. Komoto is backed by the camp led by Mr. Tanaka's rival, Takeo Fukuda, another former prime minister, who has been criticizing Mr. Tanaka's alleged domination of party and state affairs.

Mr. Tanaka, accused of receiving a \$1.7 million bribe from Lockheed Corp., the U.S. aircraft company, controls one-quarter of the Liberal Democratic members of parliament although he sits in parliament as an independent.

Manila Says It May Expel Foreigners

United Press International
MANILA — The government threatened Sunday to expel foreign workers and missionaries engaged in "subversive political activity."

Labor Minister Blas F. Ople said in a written statement that he had ordered a review of the employment status of foreign technicians, employees and of about 5,000 missionaries.

The government has previously threatened to crack down on priests and nuns believed to have joined the Communist Party, which is seeking to overthrow President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

About a dozen Filipino priests are being sought for alleged involvement with the New People's Army, the Communist Party's military arm.

At least one foreign priest, the Reverend Brian Gore, 38, of Perth, Australia, is facing charges of subversion, possessing ammunition and a grenade and inciting people to revolt. Father Gore was jailed for four days and is out on bail in Kabankalan, on the central Philippine island of Negros.

In an unrelated development, the police reported Sunday that heavily armed men opened fire on a village fiesta dance, killing two persons and wounding 11 in a crowd of 200.

The shooting Saturday night at Mala, 25 miles (40 kilometers) outside the port city of Zamboanga, 500 miles south of Manila, lasted 10 minutes. Witnesses said the assailants were later seen heading out to sea.

One of the two persons killed was a soldier, the police said. Five of the 11 wounded were said to have been women.

Zamboanga is on the southern tip of Mindanao island, where government troops have been fighting Moslem separatists. Thousands of people have died there in sporadic fighting during the past 10 years.

Kaunda Assails U.S. Role in Africa

Chill in Relations Is Possible, Zambia Warns Reagan

By Jay Ross
Washington Post Service
LUSAKA, Zambia — President Kenneth D. Kaunda has sharply criticized Reagan administration policies in black Africa and said that former President Jimmy Carter was more favorably disposed toward the continent.

In an interview last week with Katharine Graham, chairman of The Washington Post Co., Mr. Kaunda said that U.S. relations with black Africa would deteriorate unless Western negotiations succeeded in removing South-West Africa from South African control to form the independent state of Namibia.

The United States, he said, was wrong to insist that a Namibian settlement must be linked to withdrawal of 15,000 to 20,000 Cuban troops from Angola. Thousands of South African troops based in Namibia frequently invade Angola seeking out guerrillas fighting for the independence of Namibia.

"We do not see why there should be any connection between the withdrawal of the Cubans and the independence of Namibia," he said. "America is losing a lot over this issue."

Mr. Kaunda, 58, one of the key leaders in the struggle to end colonialism in Africa, said he was shocked by President Ronald Reagan's description last year of white minority-ruled South Africa as an ally of the United States.

"Where have we gone wrong?" he asked. "Why should Americans choose South Africa as friends? Why should the United States want to alienate itself from 24 million blacks in South Africa, the eventual rulers?"

Mr. Kaunda spoke of a coming bloodbath in South Africa in which the death toll could far exceed those in the wars for independence in neighboring Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola. All of southern Africa would be swept into the conflict, he predicted.

Maintaining that U.S. relations with black Africa would deteriorate in such a situation, he said, "I am afraid the future for a country that has not seen the need for majority rule in South Africa is not very good in terms of good relations between that country and the majority."

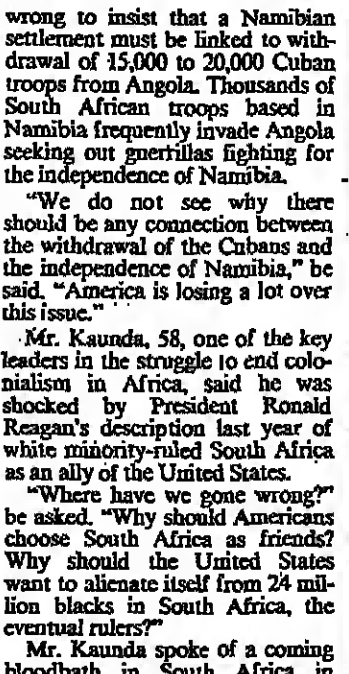
He contrasted Western willingness to impose economic sanctions on Poland because of repression of its people with the refusal of the West to take similar measures against South African oppression of blacks. He implied that the West was acting on a racial basis, taking action against suppression of whites but not when blacks suffer discrimination.

"I'm afraid I see a lot of difference" between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter, he said. The president spoke warmly of Mr. Carter and recalled that he met with him for seven hours during his visit to Washington in 1978. He has not visited the Reagan administration.

In 1977 he visited President Gerald R. Ford, who saw him for only 45 minutes. "I was shocked," Mr. Kaunda said. "It was a very expensive flight for the Zambian taxpayer."

Noting his inability to buy arms in Europe or the United States, he said, "We have you in the West to thank for our turning to the Soviet Union for weapons."

"It is not the liberation movements that are bringing communism to southern Africa," he said. "It is those who stand in the way of the liberation movements."



Kenneth D. Kaunda

Iran's Anti-Israel Move In UN Called Anti-Arab

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — Iran's unsuccessful attempt to force a vote in the General Assembly recently on Israel's credentials was motivated by revenge — against its Moslem brothers from Arab countries.

That is the view of diplomats here most familiar with Tehran's thinking, although it is denied by Iran's delegate to the United Nations. But according to diplomats close to the event, Iran's policy followed the following course:

At a private meeting on Oct. 19, the Arab countries, persuaded by other Moslem nations, agreed to abandon their challenge to Israel's seat in the General Assembly, convinced that it would hurt their

cause politically and tactically. Instead they agreed to express a "collective reservation" on Israel's legitimacy.

When Iran signed the "reservation," most diplomats thought they had seen the end of the affair. But not Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar. He forecast in private that Iran might still make trouble if it found itself isolated in a vote scheduled three days later.

He was prescient. An Iraqi resolution demanding that Iran and Iraq stop fighting and send their troops home was adopted, 119 to 1. The nay vote was Iran, and to its fury, all the Arab countries either supported Iraq or stayed silent.

Afterwards, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's government ordered its delegate at the United Nations, Said Rajaei-Khorassani, to move that Israel be expelled. If that motion ever came to a vote, the Arab nations would be trapped. Their domestic opinion would insist that they vote for Israel's ouster while their political judgment held that such a move would threaten the assembly on which Palestinian Arabs so heavily depend.

Since virtually the entire United Nations was now against a credentials vote, the assembly killed Mr. Rajaei-Khorassani's motion by cutting off further debate. So the Arabs were never put to the test.

Mr. Rajaei-Khorassani insists that Iran's tactics are not grounded in any such mean-spirited motives. Was the challenge to Israel linked to Iran's isolation in the vote over the war with Iraq? "It had nothing to do with that," he said.

6 Gulf States to Seek Common Trade Policy

BAHRAIN — Trade ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council have recommended the formation of a ministerial committee to coordinate their import and export policies, the official Saudi press agency reported Sunday.

The Saudi agency quoted a council official as saying the ministers had also agreed that a committee should be set up to negotiate purchases of important commodities for member states. The ministers, representing Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates, ended talks in the Saudi capital of Riyadh on Saturday.

Vietnam Denounces UN Vote on Cambodia

The Associated Press
BANGKOK — Vietnam has declared "null and void" a United Nations General Assembly resolution calling for the withdrawal of its forces from Cambodia, the official Vietnam news agency reported Sunday.

"The UN's adoption of this erroneous resolution has further hindered efforts to stabilize the situation in Southeast Asia and damaged the UN's prestige," said a Foreign Ministry statement released Saturday in Hanoi.

The statement said the resolution sought to impose "an absurd political solution on the Cambodian people" and constituted a gross interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia.

The General Assembly on Thursday voted 103-23, with 20 nations abstaining, to call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia. Vietnamese troops invaded that country in late 1978, and Vietnam says they are there at the invitation of the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh, which was set up after the invasion.

The Vietnamese invasion force deposed the regime of Pol Pot, which had carried out a bloody revolution in Cambodia.

Last Monday, the General Assembly voted to keep the former Pol Pot faction as Cambodia's UN representative.

In an interview at the United Nations in New York, Khieu Samphan, vice president in the new Cambodian coalition government-in-exile, said that many more people had died in Cambodia as the result of Vietnamese occupation than died previously as the result of Pol Pot's revolution.

Mr. Khieu Samphan, a leader of the China-backed Khmer Rouge movement that was driven from power by Vietnam in 1978, estimated Saturday that more than 2.5 million Cambodians had been massacred in, or died since Vietnam's invasion.

He took issue with Vietnamese charges that three million Cambodians were massacred between 1975 and 1978 while Pol Pot was Cambodia's leader and said the correct figure was more like "tens of thousands."

In those years, many people were shifted from city to country in an agrarian program. Mr. Khieu Samphan, who was head of state then, told his interviewer, "There was right and wrong during this period. But I think we have done right — fundamentally right."

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who was deposed as head of state by Lon Nol in the late 1960s and is president in the coalition government, said at a news conference Oct. 5 that Pol Pot was still secretary-general of the Cambodian Communist Party.

But Mr. Khieu Samphan declared, "We have already dissolved the Communist Party" and Pol Pot "is in charge in the military field" fighting to remove the Vietnamese.

Mr. Khieu Samphan, Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann, prime minister of the coalition government that was proclaimed in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in July, all have been attending the UN General Assembly. Mr. Son Sann heads the noncommunist Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

47% in Japan Poll Back Whaling Ban

The Associated Press
TOKYO — A poll by a private Japanese survey shows nearly half of the Japanese support the 39-nation International Whaling Commission's decision last July to ban all commercial whaling beginning in 1986, according to the Kyodo news service.

Quoting Nippon Research Center of Tokyo, Kyodo said Saturday that 47 percent of the people questioned said they favored the commission's decision while 17 percent objected. It said 34 percent declined to reply, saying that they did not know about the decision.

It was reported last week that Japan will file a protest against the ruling before the Thursday deadline to reserve its right to continue whale hunting after 1986.

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426	12 1/2% 1967 Apr	97	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
427	12 1/2% 1967 May	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
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430	12 1/2% 1967 Aug	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
431	12 1/2% 1967 Sep	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
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452	12 1/2% 1969 Jun	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
453	12 1/2% 1969 Jul	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
454	12 1/2% 1969 Aug	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
455	12 1/2% 1969 Sep	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
456	12 1/2% 1969 Oct	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
457	12 1/2% 1969 Nov	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
458	12 1/2% 1969 Dec	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
459	12 1/2% 1970 Jan	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
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461	12 1/2% 1970 Mar	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
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463	12 1/2% 1970 May	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
464	12 1/2% 1970 Jun	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
465	12 1/2% 1970 Jul	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
466	12 1/2% 1970 Aug	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
467	12 1/2% 1970 Sep	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
468	12 1/2% 1970 Oct	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
469	12 1/2% 1970 Nov	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
470	12 1/2% 1970 Dec	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
471	12 1/2% 1971 Jan	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
472	12 1/2% 1971 Feb	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100
473	12 1/2% 1971 Mar	96	1 Oct 71	100	100	100	100

For the Week Ending Oct. 29, 1982

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

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Tylenol Facing a Daunting Marketing Task

By N.R. Kleinfield

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is a challenge marketing people hope they never have to face: restoring the image of a product linked in the public mind with death.

But that is the sizable — some say hopeless — task that confronts the marketing team for Tylenol, the drug that was the biggest-selling over-the-counter pain reliever in the United States with a market share estimated at 37 percent.

The drug's image has been devastated by the tracing of seven deaths to Extra-Strength Tylenol capsules laced with cyanide. The deaths touched off a nationwide recall of capsule forms of the drug by its manufacturer, McNeil Consumer Products, a division of Johnson & Johnson.

Investigators have largely absolved McNeil of any blame, and Tylenol in tablet and liquid form continues to be sold in drugstores.

Nevertheless, a brand name that was built up at a cost of many millions of dollars has taken on an entirely new — and deadly — meaning in the language.

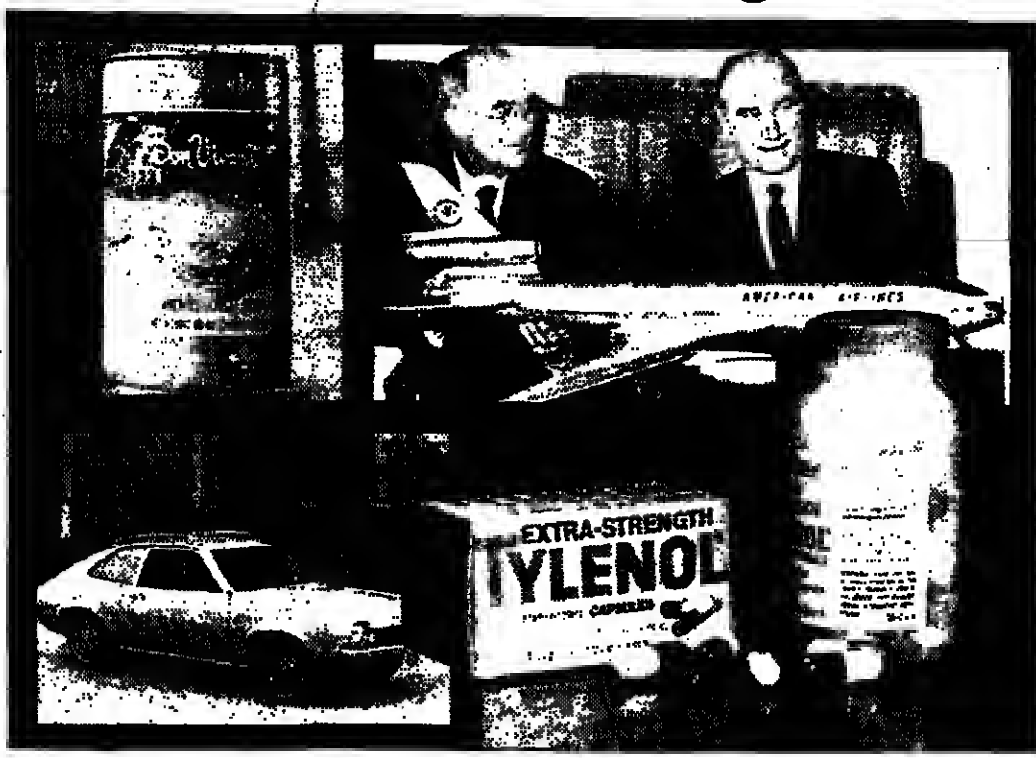
"A flat prediction I'll make is that you will not see the name Tylenol in any form within a year," said Jerry Della Femina, chairman of the Della Femina-Travisano Partners advertising agency. "I don't think they can ever sell another product under that name. There may be an advertising person who thinks he can solve this, and if they find him I want to hire him, because then I want him to turn our water cooler into a wine cooler."

The immediate classic marketing response to extreme adverse publicity is to cancel all advertising, which is what McNeil did last month.

McNeil would not discuss future marketing plans, other than to say that it is working on tamper-proof packaging and that it has begun a consumer attitude study. Milt Gossett, chairman of Compton Advertising, the agency that handles the Tylenol account, said he was "very optimistic" that the brand's image could be repaired. "As far as we can see, no one is blaming the company for this," he said.

In recent years, catastrophic happenings have crippled entire product categories. For example, there was the cranberry scare. Just before Thanksgiving of 1959, the government said some cranberries grown in the states of Washington and Oregon were contaminated with a herbicide believed to cause thyroid cancer in rats.

The government advised consumers not to buy any cranberries unless they knew where they had



Bon Vivant Vichyssoise, DC-10 and Pinto. George A. Spater, left, American Airlines president, and James S. McDonnell, McDonnell Douglas chairman, are shown with model of the DC-10.

been grown. The industry temporarily collapsed.

Then there was an advisory in May 1971 by the Food and Drug Administration that the public should stop eating swordfish because samples showed excessive mercury content. Swordfish sales plummeted.

Several botulism scares have also swept the country. The best-known occurred in 1971, when a man died of botulism after eating Bon Vivant vichyssoise soup. The company eventually filed for bankruptcy.

Concerning specific products, there have been countless recalls of faulty goods — some tied to deaths — but these were either limited in scope or resulted in withdrawals. Procter & Gamble's Rely tampons were associated with toxic shock syndrome, for example, and the company recalled the product in 1980. Last August, Eli Lilly & Co. removed Orlafex, an anti-arthritis drug that had been linked to 72 deaths.

Another instance involved the Ford Pinto, a subcompact car cited in a number of fiery deaths resulting from rear-end collisions. Most of the 1971 to 1976 models were recalled for modification of their fuel systems, but lawsuits and damaging publicity caused Pinto sales to dwindle. The car is no longer produced.

The image of the DC-10 airplane was also badly tarnished,

particularly after a crash in Chicago in May 1979 that claimed 273 lives. In August 1979, even though carriers themselves avoided promoting the DC-10, McDonnell Douglas, the plane's manufacturer, mounted a campaign built around a former astronaut, Pete Conrad, to stress the plane's safety.

It is unclear how successful the effort has been, although McDonnell Douglas said it had made progress. However, the DC-10's image suffered more bad news last month, when one crashed during takeoff in Spain, killing 46 people.

Unique to the Tylenol tragedy is that two key answers that might help in an image-rebuilding program — who put the cyanide into the capsules and how far the adulterated capsules have been spread — still elude investigators.

The seven deaths all occurred in the Chicago area. However, a California man was stricken after taking capsules filled with styrene, and cyanide-tainted capsules were found in the home of a Philadelphia man whose death was ruled a suicide.

Stephen Greyser, a marketing professor at Harvard University's Graduate School of Business, also noted the matter of alternatives. Fear of flying, for example, allows few options if one's job demands heavy travel. "Here you have quite a few alternatives in brands or you can opt out," he said.

In Tylenol's favor, marketing

and advertising experts noted, is the fact that time helps to soften or erase the memory of a bad experience. In addition, they say, consumers have become somewhat inured to potentially unsafe products.

However, George Fisk, a marketing professor at Syracuse University, feels that the Tylenol brand is irreparably harmed. "Recovery is one thing," he said. "Stimulus is another, and death is a strong stimulus."

Mr. Della Femina said that he would test consumer preference before taking the traumatic step of dropping the brand. "I would take one test market, a small one, say in Memphis, Tennessee, and I'd start running ads saying Tylenol is safe," he added. "At the same time, I'd test another name for the same product."

A McNeil spokesman said, however, that the company was not contemplating changing the name of the product. Johnson & Johnson began selling Tylenol more than 20 years ago and the drug generates an estimated \$300 million in annual revenue, which would account for around 6 percent of the company's sales.

For Johnson & Johnson to preserve its market position, others suggest rolling out a so-called fighting brand, a competing alternative to their own product that companies often resort to when trying to stave off competition.

BP Plans Sale Of Part of Its Canada Unit

Reuters

LONDON — British Petroleum has announced plans to sell its marketing and refining interests in Canada, as part of a strategy of concentrating on oil exploration and production.

BP said Saturday that it planned to split its Canadian subsidiary, BP Canada Inc., into two public companies and sell the refining and marketing group to state-owned Petro-Canada for about \$475 million Canadian dollars (\$283 million), or 16.10 Canadian dollars a share.

The exact price would depend on the number of shares outstanding on the date of the tender offer, a spokesman for BP said.

The sale would release about 180 million Canadian dollars for distribution to shareholders, since BP Canada would no longer need to maintain oil inventories or provide working capital for marketing and selling operations.

The spokesman said current shareholders of BP Canada will receive about 24.44 Canadian dollars a share and will retain control of the company's natural resources business.

The plan is subject to the agreement of minority shareholders and to favorable tax rulings over the reorganization of the company and the sale of shares, BP said.

BP owns 64.3 percent of BP Canada, which began operations in 1953 and had net income in 1981 of 55 million Canadian dollars.

BP said the exploration and production side of the BP Canada's business, which will remain under BP control, has considerable growth potential. It was referring to oil holdings off Canada's Atlantic coast, oil sands and potash in New Brunswick.

Cool Miners in Britain Said to Reject a Strike

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's 200,000 coal miners have voted against a national strike over pay and pit closures, trade union sources say.

Official results of the secret ballot held Thursday and Friday will not be announced until Tuesday. But the sources said the vote had gone against a strike, with only the traditionally militant miners in Scotland, Yorkshire, South Wales and Kent voting in favor.

The miners' union executive had recommended that they authorize a strike to support a demand for pay raises of 26 to 31 percent.

Demands Growing for Probe Of Alleged Bribes to Pemex

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — With Mexico's incoming president promising a "moral renovation" of society after he takes office on Dec. 1, demands are mounting for an investigation of rumors that corruption has flourished in Petroleos Mexicanos, the huge state oil monopoly, over the past six years.

The issue has been brought to the surface by a recent case in the United States in which several U.S. companies were accused of having paid bribes to top Mexican oil executives on the sale of equipment to Pemex, as the monopoly is called here.

"Everyone knows that this is just the tip of the iceberg," said a foreign diplomat who has dealt with Pemex. "The question is whether we'll ever see any more of the iceberg."

Aides close to the president-elect, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, privately acknowledge that corruption inside Pemex has grown out of hand. While Mr. de la Madrid is worried about the political impact of a "witch hunt" led by the press, the aides say, he is determined to run an honest administration.

So far, although the Mexican authorities have detained three intermediaries and have issued arrest

warrants for two former high-ranking Pemex managers, the government of President José López Portillo has refused to investigate the multimillion-dollar company, which has the exclusive right to explore, exploit, refine and sell hydrocarbons in Mexico.

The attorney general, Oscar Flores Sanchez, said in mid-October that no evidence existed against other oil officials and that the illicit commissions made public in the United States were "insignificant compared to the budgets of hundreds of millions of dollars handled by Pemex each year."

Yet because Mr. de la Madrid has pledged a cleanup of state corruption, newspapers and many political officials have focused on the case, arguing that it was symptomatic of the lack of government control over Pemex's finances during Mexico's recent oil boom.

Mexico's oil production has tripled, to 2.7 million barrels a day, and proven oil and natural gas reserves have increased tenfold, to 72 billion barrels, since 1977. To achieve this, Pemex was forced to borrow heavily abroad to buy machinery. In addition, because Mexico had one of the West's few expanding economies, the competition to sell to Pemex was enormous, thus creating op-

portunities for bribery, industry analysts say.

A particular subject of press attention has been Jorge Diaz Serrano, who, as director-general of Pemex from December 1976 until June 1981, presided over the corporation's expansion. No formal charges have been brought against him, however, and, since he is now serving as a federal senator, he has immunity from criminal prosecution unless he is first impeached by Congress. Attorney General Flores Sanchez said last week that Mr. Diaz Serrano was the victim of "political gossip."

"When I was director of Petroleos Mexicanos," Mr. Diaz Serrano told reporters recently, "large quantities of equipment, materials and parts were acquired to a degree that we had 100 bidding contests to watch every day. We were also in the process of building 1,800 important works all over the republic. It was very difficult for the director to keep track of each and every one of them."

Under Mr. Diaz Serrano's direction, Pemex acquired a reputation in both local and foreign business circles as a corporation where kickbacks were standard practice. "You don't step into the Pemex building unless you have something to offer under the table," an oil equipment salesman said.

3 Eurobond Issues Liven Market

(Continued from Page 7)

\$50-million, eight-year issue for Den Norske Creditbank did not find favor. The economic situation throughout Scandinavia is not bright and regional banks are not in favor in the market. But helping to buoy the issue, priced at par and bearing a coupon of 13 percent, is that investors need pay only 30 percent now and the balance on May 16.

The Deutsche mark sector was lackluster. A 10-year, 200-million DM issue for the European Community bearing a coupon of 8 percent was offered at 99 to yield 8.17 percent and was quoted Friday at 97 1/2.

Signs that the economy remains weak — industrial capacity use was at 74 percent and inflation remains under 5 percent, the latest statistics show — foster expectations of further declines in interest rates. But that and the continued weakness of the mark on the foreign exchange market have failed

to incite foreign buying of DM bonds.

In part, foreign buyers are attracted to the guildler market, where coupons are 9 percent and the exchange risk against the mark is minimal, and in part they are attracted to the ECU market, where coupons are 12 percent in exchange for a riskier currency exposure.

Amfias, the second-largest Dutch insurance company, is offering 60 million guilders of five-year notes bearing a coupon of 9 1/2 percent and priced at 99 to yield 9.76 percent. The coupon represents a new low this year for Euroguilder paper.

To the ECU market, France's state-guaranteed credit agency CEFME is selling 40 million ECU of eight-year bonds bearing a coupon of 12 1/2 percent.

In the Eurosterling market, the Mortgage Bank of Finland is selling £15 million of seven-year paper bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent

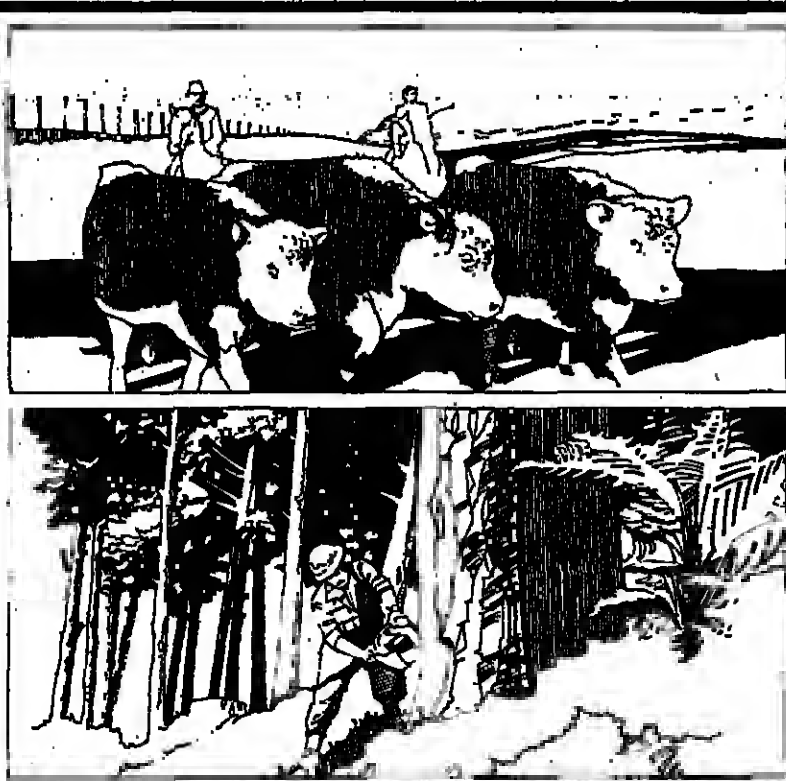
at 99 1/2 to yield 11.86 percent. Here, also, investors need pay only 30 percent down and the remainder by next May 18.

In Bern, the Swiss National Bank announced that it will allow banks to underwrite dual-currency bonds such as the World Bank floated last April on a trial basis. That issue, denominated in dollars, guaranteed an exchange rate in Swiss francs. However, the central bank limited participation in such operations to foreign banks domiciled in Switzerland. This apparently ruled out participation of foreign banks based outside Switzerland, as was allowed in the World Bank deal.

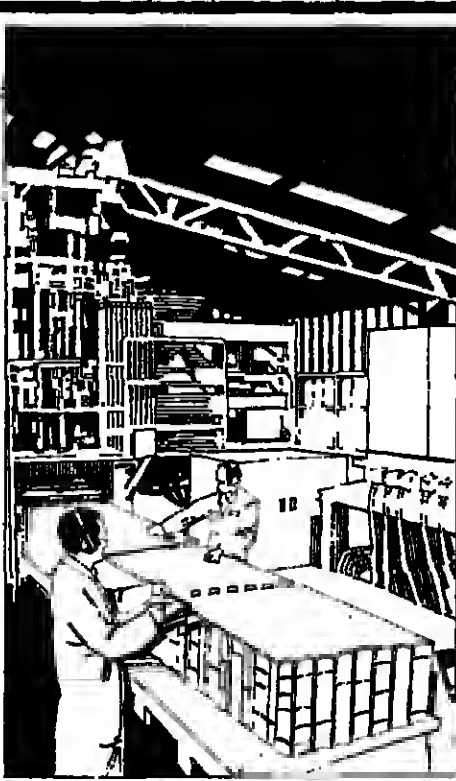
That restriction will continue to limit the marketability of such paper, as will the stamp duty — a 0.6 percent tax on new issues, half of which is paid by the issuer and half by the purchaser. The World Bank's effort at a Eurofranc bond was facilitated by its picking up the entire tax payment.



The Group's construction and property sector is one of the largest development and construction groups in the Pacific Basin and also has regional offices in South-East Asia and in the Middle East.



(Top) Some 21 million sheep and cattle are bought and sold each year on behalf of clients by Wightson NMA. (Bottom) The forest industries sector is New Zealand's leading exporter of manufactured products earning approximately NZ \$300 million a year from sales of newsprint, kraft pulp and sawn wood.



The manufacture and supply of concrete masonry is one of the activities of the diversified manufacturing and merchandising sector whose major divisions include steel, light engineering, concrete, building materials, merchandising and housing.

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Fletcher Challenge, New Zealand's largest listed company and the 303rd biggest industrial company outside the United States, has widely diversified interests.

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Employing over 20,000 the Group's activities include forest industries, agricultural trading, property construction and development, building

materials, finance and computers, and energy and minerals.

The importance of Fletcher Challenge to the New Zealand economy can be judged from its 1982 turnover of US \$1.6 billion, and a value added total equal to 1 1/2% of the Gross Domestic Product.

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The Sumitomo Bank, Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd

Agent Bank
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

September 1982

U.S. College Football Conference Standings

CONFERENCE	N. Carolina	210	89	67	520	122	72	Columbia	130	82	128	140	148	244	SW La.
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SPORTS

Balanced Stanford Attack Stuns Washington, 43-31

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PALO ALTO, California — Mike Dotterer rushed for 106 yards and two touchdowns. Vincent White returned a punt 76 yards for another score and John Elway threw for 265 yards Saturday to help Stanford stun highly ranked Washington, 43-31, snapping the Huskies' 10-game winning streak.

Dotterer, who blossomed a week ago with a 155-yard performance against Washington State, scored on second-quarter runs of 46 yards and 1 yard as Stanford won on a 17-7 deficit to lead 24-17 at the half.

White, who shares the running-back job with Dotterer, ran 3 yards for a touchdown in the third quarter, then exploded on his brilliant punt return in the fourth as Stanford broke a five-game losing streak to Washington. White ended the day with 56 yards rushing.

Mark Harmon added a 45-yard field goal as Stanford improved its Pac-10 record to 3-2 and left the Huskies 4-1 in conference and 7-1 overall.

Elway, a leading Heisman Trophy candidate, completed 20 of 30

pass attempts, including touchdown passes of 35 yards to Steve Brown and 18 yards to Emile Harry. It was not the most dominant performance of Elway's career, but perhaps his best against a good team — Washington was No. 1 in last week's UPI poll and was ranked second AP.

With Elway, the Cardinals are primarily a passing team, but their rushing attack was also effective Saturday, totaling 172 yards.

Asked why his team ran the ball so well, Paul Wiggins, the Stanford coach, said, "Elway influences people. They [the Huskies] were thinking about John."

Washington's coach, Don James, summing up the defeat, said: "We just couldn't stop Elway."

The Cardinals, 5-3 overall, had four pass interceptions and recovered a fumble, with three of their TDs coming through turnovers. The Huskies converted Stanford's only mistake into a quick score, with Jacques Robinson running 13 yards for the score. Robinson added an 8-yard TD in the second quarter.

Steve Pelleur threw 17 yards to Larry Lutz and Tim Cowan threw 7 yards to Aaron Williams for the other Washington touchdowns, and Chuck Nelson extended

his consecutive field goal string to 27 with a 27-yarder.

After Robinson scored the game's opening touchdown, Kevin Bates intercepted a pass by Pelleur and three plays later Elway connected with Brown to tie the score. It was Brown's first reception of the year.

Pittsburgh 63, Louisville 14
In Pittsburgh, Joe McCall and Bryan Thomas each rushed for two touchdowns. Dan Marino passed for two others and Tom Flynn returned a punt 63 yards for another to lead undefeated Pittsburgh to its seventh straight victory, 63-14, over Louisville. It was the Panthers' biggest offensive production since a 76-0 triumph over Temple in 1977.

Arkansas 24, Rice 6
In Fayetteville, Arkansas, fullback Jesse Clark had touchdown runs of 2 and 6 yards during a 51-second span late in the third quarter to lift undefeated Arkansas past Rice, 24-6, in the Southwest Conference.

Nebraska 52, Kansas 0
In Lawrence, Kansas, Mike Rozier scored on runs of 25 and 27 yards in the third quarter to awaken a sluggish offense and spark Nebraska to a 52-0 Big Eight Conference triumph over Kansas. Rozier rushed for 123 yards on 16 carries.

Arizona St. 17, USC 10
In Tempe, Arizona, Alvin Moore's 6-yard touchdown run midway through the third quarter broke a 10-10 tie and Arizona State held on for a 17-10 Pac-10 victory over Southern California.

The Sun Devils stopped two potential game-tying drives by the Trojans late in the fourth quarter. Arizona State (8-0) limited Southern Cal to 20 yards rushing on 43 carries while recording six quarterbacks sacks — including one with 41 seconds left to seal the verdict.

SMU 47, Texas A&M 9
In Irving, Texas, all-American tailback Eric Dickerson had 200 yards rushing, including touch-

down runs of 9, 80, and 79 yards, in Southern Methodist's 47-9 Southwest Conference victory over Texas A&M. Quarterback Lance McIlhenny completed two TD passes to keep the Mustangs unbeaten. The SMU defense held A&M to 189 total yards; against a fearsome pass rush, the Aggies completed only seven of 25 pass attempts for 75 yards and had one intercepted.

Georgia 34, Memphis St. 3
In Athens, Georgia, Herschel Walker ran for 219 yards and two touchdowns and shattered the Southeastern Conference career scoring record as Georgia ground out a 34-3 decision over Memphis State, which lost for the 15th straight time. Walker now has 272 career points, breaking the record of 269 set by Rex Robinson, a Georgia placekicker, during the 1977-80 seasons.

Penn St. 52, Boston Col. 17
In Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, Curt Warner galloped through the Boston College defense for 183 yards and three touchdowns, and Todd Blackledge shredded the secondary with three touchdown passes as Penn State pounded the Eagles, 52-17. Doug Flutie, the los-

ing quarterback, passed for 520 yards.

Maryland 31, No. Carolina 24
In Chapel Hill, North Carolina, Willie Joynt rushed for a school record 240 yards and two touchdowns to lead Maryland to a 31-24 Atlantic Coast Conference upset over North Carolina.

Alabama 20, Mississippi St. 12
In Jackson, Mississippi, fullback Craig Turner scored twice on 1-yard dives and Walter Lewis hit Joey Jones on a 28-yard touchdown pass, lifting Alabama to a 20-12 victory over Mississippi State in the Southeastern Conference.

UCLA 40, Oregon 12
In Pasadena, California, freshman John Lee tied a school record by kicking four field goals and UCLA scored two touchdowns in a span of 21 seconds as the Bruins rolled to a 40-12 Pac-10 triumph over over Oregon.

Florida St. 24, Miami 7
In Miami, sophomore tailback Greg Allen ran for two touchdowns and junior quarterback Kelly Lowrey passed for another as Florida State brushed past Miami, 24-7.

Oklahoma 45, Colorado 10
In Boulder, Colorado, Marcus Dupree returned a punt 77 yards for a touchdown, safety Keith Stanberry ran an interception back 49 yards for another TD and tailback Fred Sims rushed for two more scores as Oklahoma crushed Colorado, 45-10, in the Big Eight.

Michigan 52, Minnesota 14
In Ann Arbor, Michigan, quarterback Steve Smith triggered a 24-point explosion in the second quarter as Michigan rolled to a 52-14 Big Ten victory over Minnesota in the battle for the Little Brown Jug. Smith threw three TD passes for the fourth time in his career and ran for another score to help the Wolverines remain the only undefeated team in conference play.



Texas A&M quarterback Gary Kubiak lasted five only offensive plays against SMU's powerful pass rush Saturday afternoon. When defensive end Russell Washington nailed him at 2:21 of the first period, Kubiak sustained a chip fracture of the left ankle and a sprained hip. SMU won, 47-9.

Union Weighs Modified NFL Offer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — National Football League owners have offered the striking players a four-year, \$1.25-billion package that includes a modified version of the union's key demand for a central salary fund.

The players were considering the offer after negotiations resumed Saturday, the strike's 40th day. The talks were recessed early Sunday morning and were to resume later in the day.

The fund, sought by the union since negotiations began last February, would give it increased control over the distribution of player costs — salaries, pensions and other monies.

The money package — totaling \$1.25 billion to \$1.4 billion, according to sources — would be guaranteed from 1983 through 1986. Management negotiators have refused to guarantee any money for this year because of loss of revenue sustained during the strike.

Under the proposal, the union would gain the right to control the distribution of approximately \$500 million of the total package. Seventy-five percent of the total package would be guaranteed by the NFL.

Sources said the package was first outlined shortly before negotiations were recessed Oct. 23 following 12 days of bargaining. Under the collective bargaining agreement that expired July 15, the

union to effect controlled about 17 percent of all money directed toward the league's 1,500 players. The new management proposal would give the union control of about 37 percent. The union has been seeking control of about 50 percent.

At the request of union officials, the player representatives of the league's 28 teams assembled Saturday at the negotiation site. "This is a crucial time in the negotiations," said David Sheridan, a union spokesman. "We thought it important to get as many here as possible. Most of them agreed — some of them suggested it — that they be here in this period."

The strike has affected six weeks, more than one-third of the 16-week regular season, and the league has insisted play would have to resume by next Sunday in order to have a "credible season."

Asked whether the NFL Players Association was concerned about a season-threatening deadline, Gene Upshaw, president of the union, said: "We're willing to negotiate until we reach an agreement. I don't think the season will ever be lost."

Upshaw said the players' call for a wage scale, long thought to be a major stumbling block, is not the crucial issue. "The issue is collective negotiation versus individual negotiations," he said. "It's not the wage scale. We're not going to waive our rights to negotiate as a group."

When the talks were recessed Oct. 23, mediator Sam Kugel suggested that both sides "re-examine and reassess their respective positions on the economic issues."

Under the union's ratification process, the NFLPA's executive committee would first have to recommend approval of a tentative agreement to the player reps; the reps then would have to approve the agreement prior to a vote by the union's full membership.

Similarly, the six-member owners' executive committee would have to approve any plan before presenting it to the 28 club owners. It would have to be ratified by 21 of them.

There was no immediate word on the union's reaction to the new management package. The union has asked for \$1.6 billion over four years; the owners initially offered that much over five years, but cut the amount because of money lost to the strike.

On Friday, the union filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board over the so-called Al Davis plan, a proposal reportedly being floated by the owner of the Los Angeles Raiders, which would give the players a substantial across-the-board pay increase.

In its complaint, the union contended that Davis, along with management's chief negotiator, Jack Donlan, and Davis's attorney, Marvin Demott, bypassed the union and attempted to bargain directly with the 1,500 striking players.



A left by Marvin Hagler put Fulgencio Obelmejias down for good in their middleweight title fight.

Hagler Keeps Crown on KO in 5th

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN REMO, Italy — Marvin Hagler of the United States knocked out Venezuelan challenger Fulgencio Obelmejias in the fifth round to retain his world middleweight title here Sunday.

The 28-year-old champion shook his opponent with a series of right and left hooks and floored him with a left to the jaw. Obelmejias, who had started the fight aggressively, tried to regain his feet as referee Ernesto Magana's count reached eight, but he fell back to the canvas and was counted out at 2:45 of the fifth.

Hagler, who staged his fifth straight successful defense, started

cautiously, allowing Obelmejias to land good right uppercuts. "I was careful in the first two rounds because I wanted to see what Obel had in him," Hagler said.

But the champion went on the attack in the third round, and Obelmejias' end seemed imminent. Hagler weighed in 158½ pounds, while Obelmejias was at 159.

The victory was the ninth in a row for Hagler, a string that started in 1979 after he fought Vito Anzures to a draw in a title fight in Las Vegas. Hagler's victory was his 55th lifetime, including 47 by knockout; he has lost twice and drawn twice. He had stopped

Obelmejias in the eighth round of a title fight in Boston in January, 1981.

Obelmejias claimed after Sunday's fight that Hagler had put a finger in his eye during the third round. "That was a turning point because my vision was reduced," the challenger said. "I was forced to clinch and Hagler was able to hit me hard."

Hagler rejected all accusations of foul play. "He is always seeking some excuse," he said. "In Boston, it was bronchitis that caused his defeat. It was a finger here. He probably does not consider how hard my punches are."

Kuhn's Job on the Line

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Major league owners will meet Monday to decide if Bowie Kuhn's reign as baseball commissioner should end after 14 years.

All that is needed to send Kuhn packing are four opposing votes in the 12-team National League or five negative votes in the 14-team American.

The matter of dropping Kuhn after his second seven-year term ends Aug. 12, 1983, appeared settled at the summer meetings in San Diego before pro-Kuhn forces were able to gain a reprieve by averting a showdown.

The two leagues will hold separate meetings Monday before convening in joint session, by which time Kuhn's fate is expected to be determined.

The pro-Kuhn forces have been working feverishly to appease the anti, and the commissioner has even agreed to share authority with a so-called co-created position of chief operating officer of business affairs.

At the San Diego meetings in August, a National League straw vote reportedly was split 6-6, more than enough votes to oust Kuhn. Believed to have voted against Kuhn were owners August A. Busch Jr., St. Louis; John McEwen, Houston; James and William Williams, Cincinnati; Nelson Doubleday, New York; Ted Turner, Atlanta, and Andrew McKenna, Chicago.

Supporting Kuhn were Peter O'Malley, Los Angeles; Charles Bronfman, Montreal; Bob Lurie, San Francisco; Ballard Smith, San Diego; Dan Gable, Pittsburgh; and Bill Giles, Philadelphia.

Kuhn appears to be solid in the American League, with only three owners against him — George Steinbrenner of New York, Eddie Chiles of Texas and George Argyros of Seattle.

In order for Kuhn to survive, his backers would have to swing three National League votes in their favor. The swing back to Kuhn's corner could come from St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago.

Kuhn has actively been courting the Bush vote since San Diego last week. He attended a dinner party, by Bush and spent much of the evening with Bush — who is a happy man these days since his Cardinals won the World Series.

Kuhn has a powerful friend at Cincinnati in Bob Howsam, former president of the Reds who still plays a strong role in shaping team policy, and McKenna has insisted all along the Chicago vote is "on the fence" and could go in favor of the commissioner.



Bowie Kuhn

mer president of the Reds who still plays a strong role in shaping team policy, and McKenna has insisted all along the Chicago vote is "on the fence" and could go in favor of the commissioner.

If Kuhn is ousted, there is also a longshot possibility of his returning after the winter meetings in Honolulu, at which the owners will consider proposals for restructuring baseball's front office. Once the rules have been redone, future commissioners will be elected by three-quarters vote of all the owners instead of voting by separate leagues.

In that case, 20 votes in favor would be needed. The thinking is that Kuhn could be fired, replaced by an interim commissioner and then rehired after restructuring goes into effect.

During his reign, baseball has come up with divisional playoffs, the designated hitter rule in the American League, free agency, labor problems resulting in the 1981 strike and a split season, and the negotiating of multimillion-dollar television contracts.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Philadelphia	2	0	1,000
Boston	2	0	1,000
New Jersey	1	1	1,000
Washington	1	1	1,000
New York	0	2	1,000
Central Division			
Detroit	1	0	1,000
Indiana	1	0	1,000
Milwaukee	1	0	1,000
Cleveland	0	1	1,000
Chicago	0	2	1,000
Atlanta	0	2	1,000
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
San Antonio	2	0	1,000
Kansas City	2	0	1,000
Denver	1	1	1,000
Utah	1	1	1,000
Houston	0	2	1,000
Pacific Division			
Golden State	2	0	1,000
Phoenix	2	0	1,000
Seattle	1	1	1,000
Los Angeles	1	1	1,000
San Diego	0	2	1,000
Portland	0	2	1,000

Friday's Results			
Golden State 126, Denver 119 (Blackburn 25, Aguirre 18)	Golden State 126, Los Angeles 117 (Free 32, Shaw 22)	Golden State 126, Los Angeles 117 (Free 32, Shaw 22)	Golden State 126, Los Angeles 117 (Free 32, Shaw 22)
San Antonio 126, Utah 114 (Mitchell 28, Givens 28)	San Antonio 126, Utah 114 (Mitchell 28, Givens 28)	San Antonio 126, Utah 114 (Mitchell 28, Givens 28)	San Antonio 126, Utah 114 (Mitchell 28, Givens 28)
Phoenix 115, San Diego 99 (Lucas 24, Adams 18)	Phoenix 115, San Diego 99 (Lucas 24, Adams 18)	Phoenix 115, San Diego 99 (Lucas 24, Adams 18)	Phoenix 115, San Diego 99 (Lucas 24, Adams 18)
Kansas City 113, Portland 111 (E. Johnson 28, Drew 17)	Kansas City 113, Portland 111 (E. Johnson 28, Drew 17)	Kansas City 113, Portland 111 (E. Johnson 28, Drew 17)	Kansas City 113, Portland 111 (E. Johnson 28, Drew 17)
Detroit 108, Houston 95 (Thompson 21, Williams 17)	Detroit 108, Houston 95 (Thompson 21, Williams 17)	Detroit 108, Houston 95 (Thompson 21, Williams 17)	Detroit 108, Houston 95 (Thompson 21, Williams 17)
San Antonio 126, Utah 114 (Mitchell 28, Givens 28)	San Antonio 126, Utah 114 (Mitchell 28, Givens 28)	San Antonio 126, Utah 114 (Mitchell 28, Givens 28)	San Antonio 126, Utah 114 (Mitchell 28, Givens 28)
Phoenix 115, San Diego 99 (Lucas 24, Adams 18)	Phoenix 115, San Diego 99 (Lucas 24, Adams 18)	Phoenix 115, San Diego 99 (Lucas 24, Adams 18)	Phoenix 115, San Diego 99 (Lucas 24, Adams 18)
Kansas City 113, Portland 111 (E. Johnson 28, Drew 17)	Kansas City 113, Portland 111 (E. Johnson 28, Drew 17)	Kansas City 113, Portland 111 (E. Johnson 28, Drew 17)	Kansas City 113, Portland 111 (E. Johnson 28, Drew 17)
Detroit 108, Houston 95 (Thompson 21, Williams 17)	Detroit 108, Houston 95 (Thompson 21, Williams 17)	Detroit 108, Houston 95 (Thompson 21, Williams 17)	Detroit 108, Houston 95 (Thompson 21, Williams 17)
San Antonio 126, Utah 114 (Mitchell 28, Givens 28)	San Antonio 126, Utah 114 (Mitchell 28, Givens 28)	San Antonio 126, Utah 114 (Mitchell 28, Givens 28)	San Antonio 126, Utah 114 (Mitchell 28, Givens 28)
Phoenix 115, San Diego 99 (Lucas 24, Adams 18)	Phoenix 115, San Diego 99 (Lucas 24, Adams 18)	Phoenix 115, San Diego 99 (Lucas 24, Adams 18)	Phoenix 115, San Diego 99 (Lucas 24, Adams 18)
Kansas City 113, Portland 111 (E. Johnson 28, Drew 17)	Kansas City 113, Portland 111 (E. Johnson 28, Drew 17)	Kansas City 113, Portland 111 (E. Johnson 28, Drew 17)	Kansas City 113, Portland 111 (E. Johnson 28, Drew 17)
Detroit 108, Houston 95 (Thompson 21, Williams 17)	Detroit 108, Houston 95 (Thompson 21, Williams 17)	Detroit 108, Houston 95 (Thompson 21, Williams 17)	Detroit 108, Houston 95 (Thompson 21, Williams 17)

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SPORTS BRIEFS

Navratilova Thrashes Evert, 6-1, 6-4

BRIGHTON, England — Martina Navratilova crushed Chris Evert Lloyd, 6-1, 6-4, to win a professional tennis tournament here Sunday. It was only the second meeting between the two stars, Navratilova having defeated Evert in the final at Wimbledon.

Navratilova, beaten only twice in her last 81 matches, produced an awesome display. Evert was passed at the net by powerful forehands and backhands; when she stayed at the baseline she was embarrassed by blistering volleys.

The first set took 21 minutes, and the Wimbledon, French and Australian titles finished off the U.S. Open champion in just over an hour. "I felt humiliated in the first set. It reached the stage where I just wanted to win a few games," said Evert. "I don't think I would have won even if I had played well."

In Saturday's all-U.S. semifinals, Navratilova had trounced Tracy Austin, 6-1, while Evert downed Pam Shriver, 6-4, 7-5.

McEnroe Rallies to Win in Tokyo

TOKYO — John McEnroe of the United States rallied in both sets to edify Australian Peter McNamara, 7-6, 7-5, in the finals of a grand prix tennis tournament here Sunday. In Saturday's semifinals, McEnroe had beaten Australian Mark Edmondson, 6-3, 6-2, and McNamara defeated American Vitas Gerulaitis, 6-3, 6-2.

In Sunday's first set, McEnroe faced set point on his own serve in the 10th and 12th games, but escaped both times to even the score. He went on to capture the tie breaker, 6-4, after building up a 5-2 lead.

In the second set, McNamara broke McEnroe in the fifth game before the three-time U.S. Open champion broke back to knot the score at 4-4. McEnroe lost only one point in sweeping the ninth and 11th games; McNamara survived four match points in the 12th game before falling.

Romania Beats France in Rugby, 13-9

BUCHAREST — Lanching the international rugby season on the continent, Romania beat France here Sunday, 13-9, by a try, a drop and two penalty goals to a converted try and a drop.

It was France's fourth defeat in Bucharest in its last five matches there.

The Argentine national squad began a tour of France on Saturday, with test matches due Nov. 14 and 20.

Haas Leads Florida Golf by 5

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Florida — Jay Haas, winner of two tournaments on the Professional Golfers Association tour this fall, collected eight birdies en route to a 7-under-par 65 Saturday that gave him a five-stroke lead after three rounds of the Walt Disney Classic tournament.

NHL Standings

WALEN CONFERENCE			
Pacific Division			
NY Isles	1	2	0
Philadelphia	1	2	0
NY Rangers	1	2	0
New Jersey	1	2	0
Washington	1	2	0
Pittsburgh	1	2	0
Atlantic Division			
Montreal	1	2	0
Quebec	1	2	0
Boston	1	2	0
Buffalo	1	2	0
Hartford	1	2	0
CENTRAL CONFERENCE			
North Division			
Minnesota	1	2	0
Chicago	1	2	0
St. Louis	1	2	0
Toronto	1	2	0
Detroit	1	2	0
South Division			
Winnipeg	1	2	0
Los Angeles	1	2	0
Edmonton	1	2	0
Calgary	1	2	0
Vancouver	1	2	0

Friday's Results			
Edmonton 4, Los Angeles 3 (Lumley 21, Messier 15, Blackman 12, Kariya 10, Anderson 10, Linderoth 10, Lefebvre 10)	Edmonton 4, Los Angeles 3 (Lumley 21, Messier 15, Blackman 12, Kariya 10, Anderson 10, Linderoth 10, Lefebvre 10)	Edmonton 4, Los Angeles 3 (Lumley 21, Messier 15, Blackman 12, Kariya 10, Anderson 10, Linderoth 10, Lefebvre 10)	Edmonton 4, Los Angeles 3 (Lumley 21, Messier 15, Blackman 12, Kariya 10, Anderson 10, Linderoth 10, Lefebvre 10)
Calgary 4, Pittsburgh 3 (Lumley 21, Messier 15, Blackman 12, Kariya 10, Anderson 10, Linderoth 10, Lefebvre 10)	Calgary 4, Pittsburgh 3 (Lumley 21, Messier 15, Blackman 12, Kariya 10, Anderson 10, Linderoth 10, Lefebvre 10)	Calgary 4, Pittsburgh 3 (Lumley 21, Messier 15, Blackman 12, Kariya 10, Anderson 10, Linderoth 10, Lefebvre 10)	Calgary 4, Pittsburgh 3

LANGUAGE

The 'Ms.' Question

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Where you stand on the use of Ms. usually reflects where you stand on feminism.

The earliest spotting of that term was on a 1767 gravestone in Plymouth, Mass. ("Here lies interred the body of Ms. Sarah Spooner"). That early usage — perhaps by an absent-minded chiseler — was reborn in the late 1960s as a blend of Mrs. and Miss.

Ordinarily, Ms. would not deserve a period, since it is not the abbreviation of a longer word; however, its partial derivation from Mrs. is the source of its period. In Britain, when the noun or honorific is used, most users eschew the period, but a writer for The Times of London goes further, denouncing the entire attempt as one of the excesses of the women's movement.

"This is a rallying point for common sense," wrote Trevor Fishlock when The Times's stylebook banished the title. "It is artificial, ugly, silly, means nothing and is rooted in English. It is a faddish, middle-class plaything, and far from disguising the marital status of women, as is claimed, it draws attention to it. It is a vanity."

Phyllis Schlafly, who organized the opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment, rejects it also. "When the women's movement made it a piece of its jargon in the late 1960s," she says, "at that point it became an irritation and offensive to people like me."

At The New York Times, where the honorifics Mr., Mrs., Messrs. are insisted upon as a sign of respect, the stylebook has not accepted the new term. "Ms. as an honorific, use it only in quoted matter, in letters to the editor and in news articles, in passages discussing the term itself."

Ms. is the name of a magazine. One of the editors, Gloria Steinem, says, "Polls show that one-third of American women use it as an option. Its presence in the language is an important option for women. It allows us to be identified as individuals."

Some have leaped from the issue, rejecting not only Ms. but all the other honorifics as well. "We never use Mrs., Mr., or Ms.," says Wendy Crisp, editor of Savvy, a magazine about women in business. "We use first and last names, and in subsequent references use only the last name. We use Mr. for

men to acknowledge a gender difference."

Halfway through that last quote, I had the urge to write the words "adds Miss Crisp." But that would be wrong, because I don't know her marital status. So would "adds Wendy Crisp," because it is a "subsequent reference" and the repetition of the first name seems awkward. What about "adds Crisp"? Too crisp. "Adds Ms. Crisp"? That seems about the best way out in this case, even though she drops the Ms. in her publication; she would use the Mr. on me.

In the past, my judgment has come down against the Ms. because it fizzes the clear information about marital history in Miss and Mrs. To the angry riposte that men have no such marital distinction — Mr. covers both married man and bachelor — I have replied that I wish we had Ambrose Bierce wrote that Miss-Miss-Mister "are the three most disagreeable words in the language. If we must have them, let us be consistent and give one to the unmarried men. I venture to suggest Mush, abbreviated Mh." (Good idea, didn't catch on.)

But, as what Cosmopolitan editor Helen Gurley Brown calls "nonmilitant feminism" takes hold, we should pause to reconsider the resistance to Ms. Is the function of language solely to convey information, or should it be to conceal as well? The computer and the credit card, in conjunction with a new immigration act, are ushering us into an age of systematic invasions of privacy; a national identity card seems around the corner. Under this threat, can individuals not strike back in some way to say to the Nosy Parkers of this world, "None of your business?"

Since men can preserve their privacy with Mr., why can't women with Ms.? I feel myself coming around. Mrs. Schlafly has a good rule: "I believe in calling people what they like to be called. I'm willing to address Betty Friedman as Ms. Friedman."

As for me — if anybody wants to sign herself "Ms.," I'll address her as "Ms.," if she deliberately obscures her marital history by using only the first and last name, I will respect her wish. "Dear Wendy," I'll write. Not for me to sign my correspondents unwanted honorifics or to penetrate their veils: I love a Ms.-tery.

New York Times Service

Alice Walker and Her Purple Muse

By Megan Rosenfield

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As the women in Alice Walker's books approach puberty, they also risk obliteration as human beings. Innocent and ignorant black girls, preyed on by men, seduced and impregnated, they face a future empty of choice.

In her latest book, "The Color Purple," Walker begins with the rape of her main character, Celie, as a teen-ager, by the man she believes is her father. One reviewer said the book begins where Greek tragedies climax. "The first three pages are very difficult," Walker said during a recent visit. "But why shouldn't I be tough on men? This is a country in which a woman is raped every three minutes. There are one out of three women who will be raped during their lifetimes, and a quarter of those are children under 12."

"If I write books that men feel comfortable with, then I have sold out. If I write books that whites feel comfortable with, I have sold out."

But Walker is no polemicist. Her three novels, her short stories, poems and essays speak to an audience that includes even those who might not "feel comfortable." Walker, 38, is a small, solid woman, with a pretty, immensely thoughtful face, hidden partly behind wire-rimmed glasses that give her a professorial look, a counterpart to the maroon and purple she is wearing. She speaks of her characters in words one might use to describe irreplaceable family members.

She sounds, as though she is hardly taking responsibility for creating them, as though they came to her as spirits to a medium. They talk to her as if she were one reason she moved to northern California in 1978 after beginning the novel in Brooklyn. "The people in this novel really needed to be in the open spaces," she said. And later: "These people are so real they can't stay in the book. There are times when I feel Celie is still talking. They have a life that is not confined to the book. For example, Celie said once — it was during a long fight — she was talking about visiting a sick person who was very self-pitying, and she said the person was 'upstairs, trying to look dead.' That's a wonderful line, but it had no place in my book."

Her world also includes a special language that she calls Black Folk English. (She refuses to call it a "dialect," a word she finds patronizing and pejorative, like "primitive," for which she substitutes "ancient.") The language is jarring at first but ultimately has a strangely poetic and powerful effect.

"I spend my wedding day running from the oldest boy. He twelve. His mama died in his arms and he don't want to hear nothing bout no new one. He pick up a rock and laid my head open. The blood run all down between my breasts. His daddy say Don't do that! But that's all he say."

"I'm not saying forget standard English," she said. "I wanted access to my own memo-



Harry M. Holtzman, The Washington Post

"Why shouldn't I be tough on men?"

ries. This is the language I spoke as a child, the language my parents and grandparents spoke. In another culture the people I come from would be called peasants — plain folk. So that's why I call it Black Folk English."

The book is in the form of Celie's letters, written out of loneliness, to God. Later in the book there are letters from her sister, Nettie. Celie has helped Nettie escape a life of certain marital servitude, allowing her to continue her education; she, as Celie does eventually, triumphs over her adversity. Nettie becomes a missionary in Africa and writes letters to her sister for 30 years, letters that are answered because Celie's husband hides them.

"The Color Purple" is, she said, her happiest work. Not only because writing it was "fulfilling," but also because the characters break through the nearly overwhelming obstacles of race, sex, class and poverty to the simple joys of companionship and freedom. Even some of the men mellow — including the man to whom Celie is, in effect, sold.

"I don't think of it as an angry book," she said. "The people are conscious of the choices available, and they make good ones. They look at everything and they choose each other."

Celie's happiness comes through her friendship with Shug Avery, who is also her husband's longtime girlfriend. Their love is physical as well as spiritual, a relationship that seems a bit unusual between two essentially rural southern black women in the 1940s.

"There may be some people who are uncomfortable with the idea of women being lovers," Walker said. "But I feel they should outgrow that. Being able to love is more important than who you love. If you love yourself as a woman, what's to prevent you from loving another woman? I think many women feel a sense of liberation about that part of the story."

She is a veteran of the civil rights movement and wrote about it in an earlier novel, "Meridian." But her activity and thoughts these days are with the peace movement, a cause that for her transcends race and sex.

"When the movement was just beginning and everyone realized we could just blow ourselves up, I was in grief," she said. "I said goodbye; life was over. After that I got really angry. How dare they! The next stage is to realize that things are not changed with more anger, but with more love."

"The poems I have been writing lately are looking at specific friends, and particular moments, and seeing how much I treasure the smallest events."

Her move to California came after her divorce from Mel Leventhal, a white lawyer she met in the civil rights era. They have a daughter, Rebecca, 12, who crosses the boundaries of her mixed cultural heritage with what her mother views affectionately and proudly as total aplomb. Walker is temporarily the Fannie Hurst professor of literature at Brandeis University in Massachusetts, an interlude she finds both exhilarating and rewarding. "They write very well," she said. "And so much."

Her father was a sharecropper in Georgia, and her subsequent entry into the U.S. literary mainstream would seem a triumph over forces leading her in another direction. Yet she always felt somewhat chosen, a person to whom opportunities came.

"My mother tells me that when I was a baby she entered me in baby contests to raise money for the church. I won every one. She says, 'Even as a baby you'd go to anyone.' I guess I liked people and was not too shy to let them know. I fell in love with the school bus driver when I was 6, and he always let me sit in the front seat."

More significantly, her community supported her by raising \$25 for her bus transportation to Spelman College in Atlanta. Later she got a scholarship to Sarah Lawrence, and when she slipped a book of poems under poet Marjorie Pryor's door, they ended up in the hands of an editor at Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, who are still her publishers.

A spirit of affirmation begins to assert itself in the book as the friendship develops between Celie and the independent Shug. The title comes from a conversation between them on the subject of God. "I think it pisses God off if you walk by the color purple in a field somewhere and don't notice it," says Shug. "People think pleasing God is all God care about. But my foot living in the world can see it always trying to please us back."

KANSAS POSTCARD

Repelling the Roach

By Sandy Rovner

Washington Post Service

MANHATTAN, Kansas. — It all began, as so many scientific breakthroughs do, with something quite else. Clifton Meloon wanted "a better way to do analytical chemistry."

What Meloon, a researcher and professor at Kansas State University, found was that it is quite true, as those clever old wives always said, that crushed bay leaves and sliced cucumbers are good cockroach repellents. What is more, Meloon knows just what substances in both bay leaves and cucumbers do the repelling and more or less why.

How the 51-year-old chemist got from his search for a way to isolate a single molecule in a cell to the cucumber-bay leaf repellent, is a study in scientific methodology spiced with serendipity and laced with folklore. The scientific part was just published in Science magazine. As Meloon recalls, he began with an aphorism he heard as a child: "If man can do it, nature does it better."

Insects, he knew, followed small groups of molecules for miles. So get a bug. Their sensors, he says, are "good analytical chemists for that molecule."

But his first project — the search for the molecule — was sidetracked by more compelling social imperative.

Meloon had heard that a crushed bay leaf in the cupboard will keep roaches out.

So find out why — by isolating the chemical in the leaf the roaches don't like.

"Of course," he notes, "it's a lot harder to prove you can repel something than attract it. If you attract them, they're there. If they're not there, that doesn't necessarily mean you've repelled them. First you have to get them, and then if you drive them away, you've got it."

Meloon and his team first built cockroach chambers they knew were the last word in roach-proof houses. "They like edges and vertical surfaces and we know they like it dark."

Two test chambers, covered with cardboard, were constructed. One contained the chemicals isolated carefully from bay leaves. The other was empty. About 30 or 40 roaches were let loose from a big jar and then, says Meloon, "we hit

the lights. They hate light, so they ran into the chambers. If they came right back out because they didn't like the odor, we had a repellent. We tried a new chemical every half-hour for six or eight hours at a time."

"The cucumber came later. I wanted some photographs to illustrate a lecture on the bay leaf thing and took a slide to the photographer. The woman there looked at it and asked, 'What's that?'"

"I said, 'It's a cockroach.'"

"She said, 'I know it's a cockroach. What's the leaf?' I told her and she said, 'Gee, you should try the old German method — a cucumber.'"

Meloon, who says the only reason he could find for it being called the "German" method was because a German woman had been his informant, a cucumber source, tried a whole cucumber.

It didn't work at all.

He told a colleague about it and the colleague promptly told him about seeing a plate of sliced cucumbers at a cafeteria. The colleague recalled making some sort of joke about restaurants that garnished tables as well as food and was told quite seriously by the manager, "Oh, we're expecting a visit from the health inspector and we didn't want any roaches around."

Back to Meloon's drawing board (or roach chamber). Slice the cucumber and it works just fine, he found. Chop it up and it works even better, repelling about 80 percent of the ubiquitous creeps. "It's like an onion," he says, "a whole onion won't make you cry, but you start chopping it up — repelling cock walls."

Meloon has isolated two cockroach chemicals that repel, and there may be more. There are six in the bay leaves. And now Meloon, suddenly "Dr. Cockroach," has had queries from as far away as Brazil and China, he says, and he's working with a company to incorporate the discovery, somehow, into grocery bags, or beer and soda six-packs, the vehicles for getting most roaches into most homes.

Meanwhile, he cautions, one bay leaf won't roach-proof your house, but a few crushed in your cabinets (and changed fairly often) will protect the food.

Now he's working on "Osage oranges, those inedible yellow-green fruits that if the old wives are to be believed, repel half the world."

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